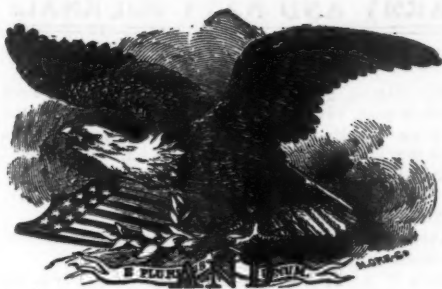


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

NAVY

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 42.
WHOLE NUMBER 1062.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE EGYPTIAN
QUESTION.

The particular phase of British policy in the East, known as her Egyptian policy, first began to show itself in the spring of 1878, when the meeting took place of what is known as the Commission of Inquiry. This body was forced upon Egypt by France and England to ascertain how far she could afford to pay the interest she was then paying on her national debt; in other words, to ascertain her financial condition. Thus, the beginning of the still pending solution of the Egyptian problem was a combination on the part of the two wealthiest nations in Europe, to compel this all but bankrupt Oriental nation to pay what it owed, not to these Powers themselves, but to their private citizens. By the moral force of its hints and suggestions, the Commission made the Khedive take into his administration an Englishman as his Minister of Finance, and a Frenchman as his Minister of Public Works. At the end of only ten weeks of co-operation these two representative officials were contemptuously dismissed. France was disposed to resent the affront by coercion; but England preferred a temporizing policy. So, for about two years, the Khedive Ismail governed Egypt in true Oriental fashion; that is, according to his own free and independent will. At the end of that time he was deposed by the Porte, which, with the object of securing its prestige in Egypt, had for some time been offering to France and England to render them this service. It was not until another European Power, namely, Germany, appeared to be taking an active interest in Egypt that the offer was accepted.

Ismail was succeeded by his son Tewfik, the present Khedive. France wanted to exact the reinstatement of the dismissed ministers, but Great Britain demurred and a compromise was arrived at by the appointment of an English and a French controller, both irremovable. So the situation was not very different from what it was under Ismail with his two foreign ministers. The two forementioned controllers continued the virtual rulers of Egypt until sometime in April, 1880. At that time a body came together known as the Commission of Liquidation, whose purpose it was to arrange matters between Egypt and her creditors. This commission was looked upon with disfavor by France and England for reasons that are obvious from its composition, which was as follows: 2 Englishmen; 2 Frenchmen; 1 German; 1 Austrian; 1 Italian. As long only as France and England agreed they could control the decisions of the Commission; if they disagreed, the control went to the other powers.

"In principle the powers entrusted to the Commission were of almost a sovereign character. They had the right to decide what proportion of the revenue should be allotted respectively to the service of the State and of the debt, and to decide not only what rate of interest should be paid to the creditors, but what debts should be regarded as binding. In fact, Egypt was treated as a bankrupt estate, the realization of whose assets and the payment of whose liabilities had been handed over to liquidators." It was quite natural therefore that not only the Khedive but the two forementioned controllers should wish to restrict the functions of the Commission within the narrowest limits.

The main result of the commission's action was the reduction of the interest legally due to the creditors of Egypt by nearly one half, without their consent. It is now a question of reducing this interest still further. As limited by the commission, the dual control continued in force up to its subversion by the national party in the course of the Anglo-Egyptian war, improperly called the Arabi rebellion. Arabi's main strength came

from the national party, the seeds of which were sown when Ismail, the father and predecessor of the present Khedive, with a view to his security from foreign control and home discontent, convoked an Egyptian Chamber of Notables fresh from the people. When the time was ripe Arabi became its military champion. Its true father and political leader was Cherif Pasha, the late Prime Minister of Egypt. The cause of discontent among the Egyptian officers, through which Arabi first came into prominence, was the comparative, or rather total neglect of necessary reform in the army, while other branches of the administration, and also the country generally, were being cared for. "But other and deeper causes of discontent existed, which emboldened the mutineers to identify themselves with the popular cause. The chief of these were impatience of foreign control, the heavy taxation for the payment of the national debt, the exclusion of natives from public office, the substitution of foreigners with high salaries, amounting to about \$1,850,000 per annum, and the exemption of foreign residents from taxation, except in a few immaterial instances. Hence the cry of 'Egypt for the Egyptians' became the cry of the military mutineers, and obtained for them the sympathy and support of the Egyptian people, who welcomed them as deliverers from foreign taskmasters. The actual existence of a national party, or of popular sentiment, among the oppressed Egyptians has been obstinately denied in and out of Parliament, in the teeth of Parliamentary papers accessible to all who choose to read them. Proofs of its reality may be found on almost every page of those papers since 1879."

Upon the abandonment of the Egyptian cause by the Khedive, who for the security of his throne went over to the winning side, a provisional government or committee of public safety was established. This lasted through Arabi's brief struggle, or to the autumn of 1882. With the defection of the Khedive the dual control ceased, and it is not likely to recur. The present Government is virtually British. There is but one controller of the national debt, an Englishman, but there is the additional post bellum office of financial adviser to the Khedive, filled also by an Englishman. The other principal English officers are the Procureur General—his office, the head of the judicial administration originated in 1876 with the mixed tribunals, which are part-substitutes for the consular courts—the Under Secretary of the Interior, the Minister of Public Works, and the Chief of Police and Gendarmerie. The latter force having supplanted the army, its commander is to all intents and purposes the commander-in-chief of the Egyptian standing army. As matters now stand the British have the control of the Egyptian Government, and of its armed force. They have a British force in Egypt amounting in round numbers to 6,000 men, enough to sustain them there, as far at least as the native element is concerned. They have the tacit, if not the expressed, consent of Europe to their governing Egypt for an indefinite length of time.

Now, what are they going to do with it? In other words, what are Great Britain's interests specifically in Egypt. While her immediate object in interfering in the affairs of that impoverished country was financial, her ultimate object was political; it was to strengthen her hold upon India. Had Egypt been on the western instead of the eastern side of Africa, there would have been no commission of liquidation, no bombardment of Alexandria, no slaughtering of Sudanese. What is the value as a security to British India of a well assured tenure of the land of the Pharos?

We will assume this tenure to be permanent, for though it is doubtful whether Europe will allow it to be so, it is the wisest assumption upon which its tenants can proceed in their utilization of it. Unless the native Egyptians believe that the British are a fixture, they will not politically adhere to them, and there will be

the same separation, though it be from a different cause, between subject and ruler, as there has always been between the fellahen and the Turkish Pashas. The British wish, of course, to obviate this, albeit that with Hicks', Baker's and Gordon's defeats fresh in their minds, they are not thinking for the present of raising for their army a contingent of native Egyptians.

As already intimated the Indo-Egyptian question is in the main a military question. The drift, if not the plan, of British procedure in Egypt is to make of that natural store house a vast base of operations—for land and sea. Suakim, the sea-gate of the Soudan, is an excellent seat for a custom house and for a depot of supplies. With Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar in British possession on the way to England, and Aden, Perim, and perhaps Massowa on the way to India; both Alexandria and Suakim, the former in case of danger from Europe, and the latter of danger from Asia, would be of the greatest strategic importance. It is in the event of a Russian advance upon India that, coming into simultaneous use, the two ports would be turned to the greatest account. They could furnish to an army in communication with any part of the India and England water way, a large if not an abundant supply of provisions, and it may be of money; and to the British Islands, beside food and money, that which can be converted into these, the king of British merchandise—cotton.

In any war with Russia, Great Britain would command the aid of the Porte. Hence Egypt would manifestly be a convenient place of arms, either in the anticipation or in the prosecution of such a war. The problem of defending India would be greatly simplified by the availability of a base on the flank of its probable enemy's line of march, or line of communication. It would be regarded by the power alluded to as a constant menace, in peace and in war.

As regards the commercial and financial questions connected with the Suez Canal, the British protectorate of Egypt, is of some importance. When the war is over in the Soudan, before the British forces are embarked for home, the French pretensions to a monopoly of the Isthmus transit for some eighty years to come might be made to yield to British interests. France would rather have England build a competing canal, which should be protected by the Cyprus garrison, than have her establish a British garrison on the French canal. This is the only relief, except the seemingly impracticable one of purchasing the French canal, from the high rates and alleged vexations and annoyances of isthmus transit under French administration. The chief incentive to the advocacy of the Egyptian protectorate is the disquieting contingency of a blocking of the canal by an adversary aiming at British India. A vessel stopped at the Mediterranean entrance would be delayed about three weeks in its passage to Bombay. It would be a happy preclusion of such eventuality should the Great Powers conjointly guarantee the neutrality of the canal. But there are no signs that they take sufficient interest in the matter to do so. The only Great Powers on the Suez Canal are France and England. It has been proposed to turn the isthmus by a sweet-water canal connecting Alexandria with Suez, through Cairo. Such communication—though valuable as a reserve or auxiliary line—would not answer the purpose of a trans-isthmus canal: though no longer in distance, it is longer in time than the route by way of the isthmus.

Great Britain's military vantage in Egypt is, to a large extent, set off by the possessorial rights of France in the Isthmus. Having the control of the personnel of the canal, France can at any time, by simply interdicting the service of it, render the canal temporarily impassable. This would, of course, be regarded as an act of war, but it could not be prevented by retroaction. Great Britain's only guarantee against it would be the

detering influence of an armed force capable of coercing the personnel, which force might be relied upon, besides, to clear the canal of any war vessel attempting to block it. As long as she has an army at Cairo her use of the Suez Canal is assured, and should she retire from Egypt, she would, in order to retain that assurance, have to leave a force permanently posted there. Assuming that she once committed herself to this measure, she might—renouncing the pretence of crusading against slavery—let go Suakim and the rest of the Soudan, and if the Mahdi would take it, and hold it, of a part of upper Egypt, where the anti-British feeling is especially strong and British prestige especially weak.

It would thus largely expunge from Egypt the dangerous native, national element. But British public feeling is just now too strong against the Mahdi for that.

It would not do either to establish an entrenched camp by the canal and leave the rest of Egypt to take care of itself. France and Egypt would fly at once into each other's arms. Moreover, such a course would be too open an avowal of the true inwardness of the British intervention. Egypt must be controlled if the French canal is to be controlled. As the control of Egypt is difficult and uncertain without the subordination thereto of the Soudan there is to be a campaign in the autumn against the Mahdi. In the past operations against his lieutenant, the British have won two victories, lost 100 men, had 250 wounded, and have killed 6,000 Arabs, more or less; yet the problem before them is now more difficult than ever. General Graham has gone to England to explain the military situation.

Meanwhile Great Britain is offering strong inducements to King John of Abyssinia to help fight its battles. He will probably enter into a compact to do so and keep it to the extent of earning the proffered reward—a strip of territory properly belonging to Abyssinia on the Red Sea. It is doubtful whether he will, or can, do much in the field. His policy is likely to be the impossible one of befriending the British without offending their enemies. The greatest service he can render the former is to allow them free passage through his territory and the use of it as a base.

Ignoring the possible co-operation of King John, the probabilities of the coming campaign are an advance from Suakim overland to Berber, with a simultaneous advance up the Nile—both directed thence upon Khartoum. Regarding King John, however, as a military ally, the most probable operation is an advance from Massowah, on the Red Sea, over Kassala to Khartoum, seconded from Assouan and Suakim by detached corps, charged, primarily, with the security of Lower Egypt and the port of Suakim. From Khartoum an advance may be made over El Obeid, resulting in the cooping up of the Mahdi in the fastnesses of Darfour. Finally, perhaps, will come the "reconstruction" of the Soudan on the plan of British India.

We would say, in conclusion, that to an American the deportment of Great Britain with regard to the Egyptian debt and the Suez Canal should have a peculiar and special interest as precedents likely to affect its policy on this continent. Only a few weeks ago, in its intercourse with Peru, it started to repeat its peculiar diplomacy of negotiating for the liquidation of private debts. With our present Navy, to say nothing of the Army, what guarantee have we against such an affront? It is only a step from this to a call upon our Government to redeem the Confederate bonds.

We expect, too, within this generation the completion of a canal across the isthmus of Panama. It is well to consider what canal pretensions Great Britain makes on the inter-continental isthmus of the old world and how she defends and supports them, that we may prefigure her possible, not to say probable, attitude towards the one building in the new, in which our interests are to be paramount, and ponder upon it betimes.

The *Saturday Review* (April 26), the most exacting critical journal in England, in a review of Commander William Gibson's translation of the "Poems of Goethe," recently published in that country, says, among many other complimentary things: "It is intended for lovers of poetry who are ignorant of German, and by such it ought to be warmly welcomed. Many of the pieces deserve what Mr. Gibson tells us he considers the highest praise. 'They do not read like translations,' and it is long since a collection of poems, either original or translated, has appeared which is so full of deep thought and poetical feeling as this. While by no means undervaluing what the translator has done for the songs, we think he is happier in treating the reflective poems. Here the thought is more tangible, and the measures, though apparently more involved, are in fact more easy to catch. It is, however, in the narrative pieces that Mr. Gibson's skill is exhibited to the greatest advantage, and here his success is almost complete. It is vain to hope that either 'The Bride of Corinth' or 'The God and the Bayadere' will ever be placed before English readers in a more adequate way."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE Siamese Embassy, under the escort of Secretary Frelinghuysen, visited Mount Vernon on Friday last, on the *Despatch*, the Marine Band being in attendance. This week they have been busily engaged with business connected with their mission to this country.

COMMODORE Mayo and Mrs. Mayo, of Norfolk, Va., are visiting at Petersburg.

LIEUT. J. B. Aleshire, 1st Cavalry, registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

CAPT. C. Bentzoni, 25th U. S. Infantry, has recently moved his recruiting rendezvous, at Buffalo, from 41 Franklin Street to 128 Niagara Street.

REAR Admiral Baldwin, on his recent visit to Constantinople, had an interview with the Sultan, who entertained the Admiral and his staff with a banquet at the Palace.

NAVAL Constructor G. R. Bonah, U. S. N., has been visiting his family at Norfolk, Va., and was due at the Boston Navy-yard on Thursday of this week.

SURGEON J. H. Janeway, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, paid a visit to Fort Schuyler this week, and inspected the new hospital lately erected there.

CAPT. S. H. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from a short leave to attend to private affairs before going to New Mexico.

ASST. Surg. T. E. Wilcox, U. S. A., lately from Vancouver, arrived in Washington early in the week, and reported to General Ayres for duty at the barracks.

COL. R. I. Dodge, 11th Infantry, was to leave Fort Sully, Dakota, this week, to be absent until about the end of May. He celebrates his 57th birthday on Tuesday next, May 19.

COL. O. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has entered upon his duties in Michigan, with headquarters at Detroit.

MAJOR W. McFarland, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., for some time past at Hot Springs, Ark., has been engaged lately in supervising, under the Department of the Interior, the public works under contract at that place.

MAJOR Leslie Smith, 2d U. S. Infantry, celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday on Thursday of this week, May 15.

CAPT. E. J. Strang, of the Quartermaster's Department, of New Orleans, has been granted leave until July 9, at which date he will be retired by reason of age.

LIEUT. J. W. Bonet, 5th U. S. Artillery, will join shortly at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, for duty with Randolph's Light Battery, in place of Lieutenant Granger Adams, lately promoted, who goes to Fort Schuyler.

GEN. John Newton, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., has been elected an Honorary Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

CAPTAIN H. C. Egbert, on leave from Madison Barracks, is spending it with friends at Plattsburg, N. Y. He will return to the former next week.

THE Army Medical Museum and Library, on Tenth, between E and F streets, Washington, have been consolidated, and Asst. Surg. Washington Matthews placed in immediate charge of the two, under Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A.

COLONEL Rodney Smith, U. S. A., General Miles' chief paymaster, will spend the summer on leave, and most likely a portion of it in the East.

GENERAL E. D. Townsend, U. S. A., and family are to spend the summer at Scituate, Mass.

LIEUTENANT Colonel George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been elected a vice president of the Newport, (R. I.) Natural History Society.

REAR Admiral C. H. Wells, U. S. N., was a guest at the Astor House, New York, early in the week.

ASSISTANT Surgeon A. C. Girard, U. S. A., has started from Fort Keogh, M. T., for Fort Leavenworth, to report to General Angur for assignment.

LIEUTENANT J. R. Cranston, 10th U. S. Infantry, was expected at Fort Wayne, Mich., this week, from Fort Brady, to take over the duties of regimental quartermaster.

GENERAL O. B. Wilcox was a visitor at Plattsburg Barracks this week, called thither as witness before the General Court-martial still in session there.

AN Omaha exchange says: "Gen. William Myers, U. S. A., (retired), is now stopping at the Millard Hotel, looking after his many interests. He owns a large quantity of cattle and land in Eastern Nebraska, and will probably erect business blocks upon some of his city lots in Omaha during the present season."

MAJOR J. S. Conrad, 17th Infantry, late at Fort Totten, has taken command at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota. No field officer has been in command of the latter place for some time.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Thos. E. Maley, U. S. Army, retired, is residing at Austin, Illinois.

MAJOR C. J. Dickey, U. S. A., and bride, were in Santa Fe a few days ago, on their way to Fort Marcy, New Mexico, the Major's station.

CAPTAIN A. H. Nave, 7th Cavalry, on sick leave from Fort Buford, Dakota, has been spending a portion of it in Florida.

CAPTAIN William Conway, 22d Infantry, of Fort Lewis, Col., will spend the greater portion of the summer on leave.

THE orders to Lieutenant F. Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, to join his troop, carry him to Fort Thomas, Arizona.

MAJOR H. S. Hawkins, 10th Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Wayne, Mich., the latter part of this week, from Plattsburg Barracks, so as to prepare for his approaching departure to the West. This is his second move within the year, his promotion to Major carrying him from Fort Douglas last fall.

We learn that Mr. T. C. Orndorff, manufacturer of the Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt, has received an order for Equipping the army of the Republic of Chili, South America, with Col. Mill's belt.

LIEUT. Henry Kirby, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week from a brief visit to friends to bid adieu before starting with his regiment for New Mexico.

LIEUT. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Pratt, were expected in Washington this week preparatory to the Lieutenant's entering upon duty in the Signal Bureau, June 1.

MAJOR GENERAL Hancock, U. S. A., while visiting in Pennsylvania last week, was entertained to a planked-head dinner at Thompson's Hotel, Gloucester City, at which a distinguished assemblage was present.

COLONEL W. B. Lane, U. S. A., and family, have returned to Carlisle, Pa., from their winter sojourn at Old Point Comfort, Va.

COLONEL Chas. Sutherland, U. S. A., arrived in New York early this week, from San Francisco, and reported to General Hancock for duty on his staff as Medical Director.

MAJOR Morrill Barber, U. S. A., was to start from Vermont this week, for Prescott, Arizona.

THE Vancouver Independent of May 1 says:

Before the departure of the 1st Cavalry the officers and men will be banqueted by Walla Walla citizens. . . . General N. A. Miles and Chief Quartermaster Kinnball have returned from San Francisco. . . . Gen. Rufus Ingalls, well known as one of the old time Army officers of the pioneer days of Oregon, has been elected Vice President of the Portland National Bank. The "Ideal Merry-makers," a minstrel organization composed of soldiers, gave an excellent performance to a crowded house at the carnival theatre on Tuesday evening. . . . Capt. Gilbert O. Smith and family leave to-day for Baltimore. Mr. Arthur Haine of this city accompanies the Captain as clerk. . . . Lt. W. H. Scott, 1st Cavalry, whose leg was seriously injured by an accident several months since, will, so his physicians have decided, have to undergo amputation of the injured limb to save life. . . . The remains of the late Col. E. D. Baker were exhumed from the military cemetery and forwarded to San Francisco Saturday, for interment in the Lone Fir Cemetery, where his father, the late Gen. E. D. Baker, is buried. . . . Medical Director McKee met with what might have been a serious accident on Monday. In mistake for some medicine the Doctor took a dose of carbolic acid. By the prompt administration of antidotes serious consequences were averted, and the Doctor is now out again.

MEDICAL Director P. J. Horwitz, U. S. N., attended the cremation at Washington, Pa., May 5, of the remains of Doctor Samuel D. Gross, the celebrated surgeon, whose death we announced last week. The ashes were taken to Philadelphia and inclosed in a marble urn about three feet high and placed in the family vault at Woodland Cemetery.

THE *Yellowstone Journal* says: "The return of Indian Agent Dyer to Washington has placed the Cheyennes here under the care of Capt. E. P. Ewers, of Fort Keogh, who had charge of them until about a year ago. These Indians were among the most untamable of the tribes, and were only subdued by capture a few years ago, when General Miles cornered them. Capt. Ewers handled them with great credit, but they went into the care of the Interior Department about a year ago, and now return to the War Department. Captain Ewers understands them thoroughly. He is an energetic and faithful officer, and has the best wishes of all here and elsewhere in this addition to his duty."

ASST. Surg. Girard, of Fort Keogh, has made arrangements with Dr. G. W. Wroten, of Louisville, Ky., to take an office in Miles City and practice medicine.

LIEUT. E. D. Bostick, U. S. Navy, has joined at Fort Monroe, Va., to go through the usual course at the Artillery School.

PRIME MINISTER Ferry of France has been asked to dismiss M. Portevin, secretary of the French Consulate in New York, for remarks derogatory to France, and for having, when challenged to a duel by General Tevis on account of them, failed to appear at the rendezvous. General Tevis was in the regular army from 1849 to 1850, served in the war of the Rebellion, and the Franco-German war.

UNDER the regulations governing the appointment of Inspectors of Rifle Practices, the change of the 23d U. S. Infantry from New Mexico to the East may have the effect of losing to General Angur his efficient Inspector, Captain W. C. Manning, but not until the rifle competitions of 1884 are concluded.

GENERAL J. C. Strong of Buffalo has in his possession a medal, presented in person by General Washington to Fish Carrier, chief of the Cayugas, in 1793, for his friendship and bravery to the Americans during the Revolution. It is an oblong plate of silver almost five by three and a half inches, with a raised rim encircling it. One side has a picture of Washington and Fish Carrier smoking the pipe of peace. On the reverse side is engraved the coat of arms of the United States.

NAVAL Constructor W. H. Varney, U. S. N., and family arrived at Newport, R. I., early in the week, from Norfolk, Virginia.

THE House Committee on Pensions in their report in favor of increasing the pension of the widow of the late Commo. Jeffers, say:

Commodore Jeffers died poor, leaving a wife, daughter and granddaughter, the last two of whom having for some considerable time before his death been dependent upon him because of certain domestic misfortunes, not necessary, in the judgment of your committee, to recite. Mrs. Jeffers is now drawing a pension of \$25 per month, with which to support herself and contribute to the support of her daughter and granddaughter. She is poor and has no property. The pension received is that of a Lieutenant's widow, although her husband had been four times promoted to higher grades. When he died he was at the head of the list of Commodores, the grade corresponding to that of Brigadier General in the Army. Congress has, in the past, frequently granted such increases of pension in similar cases, but aside and apart from this fact, in view of the great length and value of the services of Commodore Jeffers to his country, your committee believe it a matter of simple honor and justice that the widow of this distinguished naval officer should receive the small increase which is asked by this bill; therefore its passage is earnestly recommended.

THE widow of the late Commodore Simon B. Bissell, U. S. N., who died February, 1883, at Paris, has petitioned Congress for the passage of a bill granting her a pension of \$50 per month. She represents that she is now 73 years of age and in needy circumstances.

LIEUT. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. Navy, gave a dinner party a few evenings ago in honor of the Siamese Embassy, and to mark the 29th birthday anniversary of Prince Narex. Among the guests were the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of State Davis, Representative Belmont, Lieut. Buckingham and Esign Potts, U. S. Navy, and Captain Mills, U. S. Army.

LIEUT. M. D. Parker, 9th Cavalry, has received a sharpshooter's certificate. He made four successive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards, and made 64 points out of a possible 75 at that distance.

LIEUT. E. H. Catlin, 2d U. S. Art., late of Fort Monroe, has cut short his "delay," and joined at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., for duty.

MAJOR J. E. Tourtellotte, 7th Cavalry, registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week, on his way to Fort Snelling to report to Gen. Terry for assignment to duty.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., visited New York this week from Baltimore.

LIEUT. G. H. Paddock, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Trumbull, Conn., sailed from New York this week for Europe on the *St. Mary's*.

SURGEON Edward Bentley, U. S. A., left Little Rock, Ark., early in the week, on his way to San Antonio to report to Gen. Stanley.

CAPT. Chas. A. Booth, U. S. A., was to leave Columbus Barracks, O., this week, on a month's leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUT. W. B. McCallum, 5th U. S. Art., arrived in New York this week from Fort Monroe, Va., and is making a round of visits before joining at Fort Columbus at the end of May.

A DESPATCH from Laredo, Texas, says that, on May 8, the Mexican Federal troops marched from the garrison, and formed into line in front of Milno Bros.' bank, in New Laredo, Mexico. They made a peremptory demand for \$4,000, which they claimed was due the government, and upon the refusal by Mr. David Milno, an American citizen, and part owner of the bank, the government officials entered the bank and took out twenty sacks of silver of \$500 each, and marched off.

MEMORIAL services at the grave of Gen. Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, will, as usual, be held on Decoration Day. Gen. James A. Ekin, U. S. A., has charge of arrangements. Gen. Ekin has also been invited to preside at the unveiling of the colossal statue of Martin Luther, in front of the Luther Memorial Church, in Washington, on May 21.

CAPTAIN W. R. Maize, 20th U. S. Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Hays, Kansas, this week, from leave.

CAPTAIN J. A. Olmsted, 9th Cavalry, is due, on promotion, at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

CAPTAIN J. B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is on an official tour of inspection in Montana. He was to be at Benton this week.

LIEUTENANT Henry Wygant, 24th U. S. Infantry, now in the East, will shortly go abroad to spend a portion of the summer.

LIEUTENANT H. O. Hodges, Jr., 22d U. S. Infantry, has joined his company, in the field, in the vicinity of Mitchell's Ranch, Utah.

PRESIDENT Arthur left New York, for Washington, on Monday. Among those who called upon him before he left were Generals W. S. Hancock and J. B. Fry, U. S. A.

PAY Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N., was a spectator of the glove fight at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Monday evening, between the renowned pugilist, Charles Mitchell, and the local celebrity, in the light weight business, Billy Edwards.

LIEUTENANT A. C. Taylor, 2d U. S. Artillery, now visiting on the Pacific coast, will return to Little Rock, early in June.

COMMODORE Jonathan Young, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the Astor House, New York City, this week.

LIEUTENANT E. Lloyd, 15th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York, early in the week, from Bermuda, on the *Orinoco*.

ASSISTANT Surgeon A. H. Appel, U. S. A., has taken charge of the medical department at Madison Barracks, New York, during the absence of Surgeon Waters on temporary duty at Plattsburg.

LIEUT. V. E. Stottler, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Porter, N. Y., is on a brief visit to friends at Stamford, Conn., before going with his regiment to New Mexico.

COL. A. P. Morrow, U. S. A., was in Washington, this week, to testify before the Swain Court of Inquiry.

GEN. Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., with the permission of the War Department, will spend the summer abroad, sailing from New York, May 21, in the *Normandie*, to return the latter part of August or early in September. While absent his address will be care of Drexel, Harjes and Co., Bankers, Boulevard Hausmann, Paris, France.

THE San Francisco Report, of May 3, says: Captain and Mrs. Irwin have taken Mrs. Redington's house for the season....The family of Capt. C. P. Eagan, U. S. A., are at the Beresford....Mrs. Commander Glass has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Johnson at the Navy-yard....Mrs. General Kelton's children gave a pretty party at the Presidio last week....Major Frank M. Cox left for Arizona on Wednesday last. Mrs. Cox will remain in San Francisco for the present.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* says: "Lieut. McBitchie, of the *Speedwell*, while being examined for promotion in Washington, several days since, was taken suddenly sick with a chill, and the examination had to be postponed."

MAJOR Daingerfield Parker, 9th Infantry, will bid adieu to friends in New York this week, and start in a few days to join his regiment in the Platte.

LIEUT. S. E. Stuart, 1st U. S. Artillery, visited New York this week with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

CAPT. S. T. Cushing, of the Subsistence Department, after a pleasant, though brief tour, in Washington, will start in a few days for San Antonio, for duty as Chief Commissary on General Stanley's staff.

CHESTER A. Arthur—President—is the subject of an interesting article in the *Bay State Monthly* for May, the author being Major Ben Perley Poore.

MONDAY of this week, May 12, was the twentieth anniversary of the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Va., and also of the death of General J. E. B. Stuart, who died from wounds received the previous day at the Yellow Tavern.

CAPTAIN M. C. Foote, 9th U. S. Infantry, sailed from New York, for England, on Wednesday, on the *Servia*. He will spend a well earned leave abroad.

THE vacant position of Regimental Quartermaster, 3d U. S. Artillery, was tendered by General Gibson to Lieutenant H. R. Lemly, who was unable to accept it, however, on account of his recent detail to the Artillery School. So far as we are advised, the position is still vacant.

2d LIEUT. Edward Lloyd, 15th Infantry, returned from Bermuda, via New York, this week, and is stopping with friends in Washington. He is somewhat benefited by his trip, but has not entirely recovered from the disability which prompted him to make the journey. At the expiration of his sick leave in August he will join the company to which he has recently been transferred, now stationed at Fort Randall.

THE Philadelphia *Times* reports the following recent interview with General Hancock: "General, it begins to look as though your assertion that the tariff was mostly a local issue was not far out of the way, after all." General Hancock, looking as hearty and ruddy as when, in the Presidential campaign of four years ago his name was in everybody's mouth, halted for a moment on the way to catch the 5 o'clock limited express. "Well," said he, "I have had no reason to change my views. Neither the Democratic party nor any other party, so far as I can see, is in any better condition to settle that vexed commercial question now than in any previous campaign. It is something that must be settled outside of politics."

THE New York *Tribune* says: "As an evidence of how completely the sons of General Grant are used up financially, Colonel Frederick D. Grant is about to take a situation as clerk in the house of a friend down town. Colonel Grant having given up his house and handsome furniture to his creditors, the friend advanced him money to purchase furniture and begin housekeeping in a flat."

A WASHINGTON exchange says: "Fashionable society seems difficult to suit. The white leaders refuse to receive Mrs. Douglass since her marriage to Fred. Douglass, and the elevated darkies of all shades, from cream to chocolate, resolutely close their doors against Douglass because he married a white woman."

NAVAL Constructor Thomas E. Webb arrived in Portsmouth, N. H., and assumed charge of the Department of Construction and Repair at the Navy-yard on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel D. H. Brotherton, U. S. A., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, this week.

ASSISTANT Surgeon L. A. La Garde, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Reno, I. T., having given up a portion of his leave.

GENERAL Schofield has assigned Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Mizner, 10th U. S. Infantry, at present at Fort Porter to the command of Fort Union, N. M., when his regiment gets there.

A LEAVENWORTH exchange of recent date says: "Lieutenant Shaw, 6th Infantry, has returned from a short leave. Lieutenant McGrath, 4th Cavalry, stationed in New Mexico, is paying a visit to friends here. The band of the 20th Infantry will resume its evening concerts, playing upon Tuesday evening on the West End parade; Wednesday evening, on the Main parade; Thursday evening, at Arsenal grounds."

LIEUTENANT Jesup Nicholson, U. S. M. C., of the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., is visiting in Washington this week.

THE Society of the Cincinnati held its triennial meeting at Princeton, N. J., this week. Major Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., was appointed Secretary.

COL. J. P. Martin, U. S. A., will take charge of the A. G. O., Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York, June 1, and it is expected Col. H. C. Wood will then go on a four months' leave before reporting to Gen. Miles for duty.

LIEUT. W. H. Hamner, 20th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Gibson, is visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

GEN. James Oakes, U. S. A., registered this week at the West End Hotel, Philadelphia.

LIEUT. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Infantry, late on recruiting duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., has gone to Louisville, Ky.

DURING the absence of Lieut. T. H. Bliss, 1st Artillery, from Fort Monroe as Recorder of the Board to consider an interior coast line of waterways, Lieut. Constantine Chase has taken over his old functions as adjutant of the Artillery School.

LIEUT. M. M. Macomb, 4th U. S. Artillery, recently joined at Fort Monroe, has taken charge of the photographic studio of the Artillery School.

UNDER recent orders Capt. S. T. Cushing, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., goes back in a few days to his old love, San Antonio, T. xas.

Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., much to the gratification of his friends in the East, will shortly relinquish duty upon the Pacific Coast and settle at the Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y.

A DESPATCH of May 14, from Constantinople, states that the remains of Mr. MacGahan, the war correspondent, have been exhumed and placed on board the *Quinnebaug*, which has sailed for England.

"I AM not a candidate for the Presidency, never have been and never will be, but if any one can show that I have ever voted on any measure in which I have had a pecuniary interest in any shape or form, existing or expectant, remote or contingent, direct or indirect, he is welcome to make the exposure as soon and as often as he likes."—[Senator Edmunds]

THE *Alta California* says:

The arrival of the *Harford* to this port has been productive of many pleasant social events, chief among which was the reception tendered Bear-Admiral Uphur and his staff of officers last Thursday evening by Mrs. James G. Fair. At midnight the dining-room was thrown open. In the centre of the dining table, covering almost its entire surface, was a floral ship, full rigged, from which floated the colors of the *Harford*, bearing the date of the affair, May 1, '84. On either side were placed huge stands of flowers, while the bow-window was a bewildering mass of assorted ferns. The beauty and ingenuity of the floral ship were much admired by Admiral Uphur, who at the solicitation of Mrs. Fair became the fortunate possessor of the magnificent structure. The hostess was assisted in entertaining the guests by her son, James G. Fair, Jr. Among those invited were: Captain and Mrs. Mather, Lieutenant J. H. Nickels, Lieutenant E. F. Quailrough, and Captain Charles C. Carpenter, of the *Harford*. The officers of the *Harford* gave a breakfast Wednesday morning to their lady friends. Musical selections were rendered by the *Harford's* band. Among the ladies were: Mrs. Theresa Fair, Miss Fair, Mrs. H. Smith and Miss Smith, Mrs. Dr. Volney Spaulding, and others.

SECRETARY Lincoln and Lieutenant General Sheridan left Washington, on Tuesday, for a week's fishing trip to the Pelee Island, Lake Erie, where they had such excellent sport last year. They will be joined at the fishing grounds by friends from Chicago. The party will return to Washington about Tuesday next.

WILBUR F. Cogswell, assistant engineer in the Volunteer Navy, having failed to secure a favorable report on the bill's before the two committees of Congress, to place him on the retired list of the Navy, has had a bill introduced allowing him a pension of \$100 per month.

Mr. Sherman presented to the Senate, on Tuesday, a petition signed by a number of citizens of California now residing in New York, urging the passage of the bill to appoint and retire John C. Fremont as a major general in the U. S. Army.

Mrs. Mrs. Slocum, Morgan, and Steele have been appointed conferees on the part of the House on the Fitz John Porter bill. The daily newspapers seem to regard it as improbable that any action will be taken by the conferees on this bill until after the National Republican Convention in June, giving as an answer that President Arthur, if not renominated, can then either sign or veto the bill without political embarrassment.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., arrived in Smyrna, Asia Minor, April 24, from Alexandria, Egypt, on the U. S. Str. *Quinnebaug*. On the 25th he was entertained by Rear Admiral Baldwin at dinner, upon which occasion a number of the officers of the squadron were invited to meet him, and on the 26th expected to visit the ruins of Ephesus, which are about fifty miles by rail from Smyrna. It was probable that he would accompany Admiral Baldwin to Constantinople in the *Quinnebaug*, and then visit Greece and Syria.

A PARTY of officers from the U. S. flagship *Lancaster*, consisting of Capt. Potter, Pay Inspector Stewart, Medical Inspector Hudson, Lieut. Comdr. Forsyth, Capt. Cochran, U. S. M. C.; Chaplain Morrison, and Naval Cadet Jackson, visited the Dead Sea, the river Jordan, Jericho, Mar Saba, Bethlehem, and Bethany, during the first week in April. They started from Jerusalem mounted upon horses, and provided with dragomen, tents, pack mules, donkeys, etc., and returned with faces bronzed, noses skinned, and bodies wearied by the unusual amount of "roughing it" and cavalry exercise required by the trip, with which, however, they were greatly pleased.

A WASHINGTON letter to the Philadelphia *Record* says:

Secretary's Lincoln's biggest boy, Abraham, aged 10, is already a politician. At the Washington Navy-yard, where he spends most of his time, he is universally called Jack. Just at present "Jack" Lincoln is devoting himself to the United States steamer *Despatch*. He goes at it shrewdly. He does not waste time on the officers, although he is a great favorite among them, but in concentrating his attentions on the crew. He has won all their hearts already. He is counted as one of them. They have even chipped in and bought him, with the contents of a hat which no one of them neglected as it passed, a complete seaman's outfit. Standing on the deck in his neatly fitting rig, complete from the jaunty little cap labelled "U. S. *Despatch*" down to the bottom of his regulation shoes, he is a perfect picture of Gilbert's jolly midshipmite. The other day the *Tallapoosa* was preparing to take his father, Secretary Chandler, and other public men down to Fortress Monroe. "Well, Jack," said one of the officers on the *Despatch*. "I suppose you'll leave us, now that the *Tallapoosa* has been fitted up for you?" "No, Sir," said little Jack; "the *Despatch* is a better boat than the *Tallapoosa*. I won't go." Jack has a honeyed tongue.

A DESPATCH of May 13, from Ithaca, N. Y., says: A subscription was started here to-day for the benefit of Gen. Grant, to be known as Grant's Fund of Honor. The *Ithaca Journal* has charge of the money. It is intended that every one in Ithaca shall subscribe \$1 and no more.

At the session of the American Fish Cultural Association in Washington, D. C., May 14, 1884, papers were read by Wm. M. Hudson on "The Shell Fisheries of Connecticut;" by Lieut. Winslow, U. S. N., on "The Present Condition and Future Prospects of the Oyster Industry;" and by Prof. G. Brown Goode on "The Oyster Industry of the World."

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The bill introduced by Representative Slocum, on Monday, for the improvement of navigation at the entrance of New York harbor, directs the Secretary of War to invite proposals for twenty days for the deepening of Geddes's Channel through Sandy Hook bar to the extent of five feet beyond its present depth, and for a width of not less than 500. The sum of \$15,000 is appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to cause surveys to be made during the progress of the work. In conclusion, the bill directs the Secretary of War, if he deems it advisable, to require the contractor to maintain the increased depth for not exceeding ten years for an annual compensation of ten per cent. of the contract price for the improvement. Gen. Slocum says the bill is based upon a memorial previously submitted to the House by him, bearing the signatures of all the marine insurance companies doing business in New York, all the steamship, railroad, and coal companies, and of many leading bankers and merchants; on resolutions of the State Legislature of New York, and the New York Chamber of Commerce; on resolution of the State Legislature of New Jersey, and on the report of Commander Taylor, United States Navy, to Mayor Edson.

At the meeting on Tuesday of the Senate Military Committee bills were acted upon favorably, as follows: S. 1954, making an appropriation of \$30,000 to pay the expenses of a military expedition, under direction of the Secretary of War, for the exploration of the Territory of Alaska; S. 2129, appropriating \$37,500 for the erection of a quartermaster's warehouse, barracks for cavalry detachment, and a gymnasium on the government reservation at West Point, New York; S. 2169, to place Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army, upon the retired list of the Army.

An adverse report was made upon the bill, S. 923, to pay 1st Lieut. John G. Lefe, 19th Infantry, \$444.66, being amount of subsistence funds stolen from him, November 30, 1873.

The Military Committee of the House occupied the session on Tuesday in discussing a proposition of Chairman Rosecrans to detail retired officers of the Army to duty as examiners of pensions. After some debate it was decided to direct the chairman to appear before the House Committee on Appropriations and request that a provision be incorporated in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill authorizing the appointment of retired officers to vacancies that may hereafter occur in the list of pension examiners, said officers to have the full pay of the rank and grade which they held at the time of retirement. Mr. Rosecrans subsequently appeared before the committee, and it is understood received assurances that the above proviso would be inserted. The legislative bill is now about ready to be reported to the full committee. It will be reported to the House as soon as the three other appropriation bills now before that body have been disposed of.

The House bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the Mexican war was reported to the Senate from the Pensions Committee on Thursday, with an amendment providing that "no such officer, enlisted man or widow shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless dependent in whole or in part upon his or her own labor or assistance from others for support."

The Senate bill providing a civil Government for Alaska was passed by the House on Tuesday. It provides that the Territory of Alaska shall constitute a civil and judicial district, the temporary seat of government of which is established at Sitka. A Governor shall be appointed, who shall have authority to see that the laws enacted for the district are enforced, and who shall be ex officio commander in chief of the militia, with power to call out when necessary to the due execution of the law. A District Court is established, which shall hold at least two terms in each year, one at Sitka and the other at Wrangell. A clerk, a District Attorney, and a Marshal are also provided for; and authority is given for the appointment of four commissioners with the powers and jurisdiction of Commissioners of United States Circuit Courts. The general laws of the State of Oregon are declared to be the laws of the district as far as the same may be applicable. The officers shall be appointed for a term of four years, and shall receive the following salaries: Governor, \$3,000; District Attorney, \$2,500; Marshal, \$2,500; Judge, \$3,000, and clerk, \$2,500.

Resolution submitted by Mr. Hewitt, and referred the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and is hereby requested to report to this House at as early a date as practicable—

First, The names of the vessels of the United States which have been taken to pieces or removed by virtue of the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1855, and the places where such vessels were broken up.

Second, The amount of money expended in breaking up the said vessels, separately stated for each vessel.

Third, What disposition has been made of the old materials derived from said vessels, and if the said materials have been sold, the amount of money realized from such sale, separately stated for each vessel, and the disposition thereof.

Fourth, The names of any other vessels which in the judgment of the Secretary ought to be taken to pieces, stating the reason why the same should not be sold at public auction or on tender, after due advertisement.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 6859, Mr. Reed. To amend sec. 3 of an act entitled "An act in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund," approved Feb. 23, 1883. That in addition to the officers and crew of the *Takung*, who were detached from the United States ship of war *Jamestown*, and participated in the distribution of the money provided for in said act (under the charter party, which provides that the officers and crew who manned the *Takung* shall, for so long as they remain under this contract, be considered as in the service of the United States) the volunteer officers and men who constituted the balance of the crew of the steamship *Takung* be, and the same are hereby, declared to be entitled to the like amounts paid to the officers and men of the *Jamestown* and Wyoming according to their several ranks; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay under similar restrictions the volunteers officers and men; and the sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this amendment, is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

H. R. 6969, Mr. Samuel S. Cox. That in recognition of the eminent public services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint him a general on the retired list of the Army, with the rank and full pay of General of the Army.

PROSPECTS OF NEW ARMY LEGISLATION.

VERY little of interest to the Army and Navy has transpired in Congress this week. Consideration of the Army bill by the House was cut off by the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, which consumed more time than was expected. The Army bill is the next to be called up when this is disposed of, that is, if the Appropriation Committee can carry out its present intentions. It is the purpose of this committee now to get its bills through the House as rapidly as possible, and they will not suffer any other committees to jump in their measures, if it can possibly be avoided, until all the appropriation bills have been disposed of. There are now three of them before the House, and as soon as one is disposed of another will be reported. The Sundry Civil, Legislative, General Deficiency and Fortification bills have been brought to a head by the subcommittees and can be reported at almost any time.

The prospect for further legislation for the benefit of the Army, outside of the regular appropriation bills, is not brilliant. With the calendars already overcrowded with bills reported, it is difficult to see how bills still in the hands of the committees can hope for passage. The necessity for some of the measures introduced is understood and acknowledged by some members of the military committees, but their associates are more interested in other matters. Still, the committees are in an informal way considering the various bills before them, and are giving some attention to the papers filed in support of these. Mr. Finerty's bill, to regulate promotions in and increase the efficiency of the Army, seems to meet with the most favor, and is the one most likely to be voted upon, with possibly some features from other bills added to it. A JOURNAL correspondent reports Chairman Rosecrans as saying to him that he, as well as other members were of the opinion that something should be done to increase the health and vigor of the Army, and by getting the weak and disabled on the retired list as soon as possible, thus giving promotion to many, and then looking through the whole Army to see where promotion is most needed, and enact such legislation as will give opportunities to one and all alike. As to which of the bills before the Committee would best accomplish this was a matter yet to be decided. He had talked with the Lieutenant-General and other officials at the War Department and all seemed to agree that it would be better to delay action on all of the bills until the merits of each measure could be fully considered, and it could be learned just what the Army wanted. General Sheridan, he says, does not yet feel disposed to make any far-reaching recommendations, preferring to wait until he has obtained, in his new position as head of the Army, a better knowledge of the sentiments and requirements of the Service.

In Gen. Rosecrans's opinion, the intention of the committee is to consider all the bills with reference to their probable effect and the increased expenditure they may entail, select their best provisions, and embody these in one general measure. It is not probable, he thinks, that all this can be done much before the close of the session, and it is possible that it may go over until the beginning of next session.

In the Senate Committee there is some talk of shortly reporting the Hawley bill to promote lieutenants of the line to captains after fourteen years' service. Mr. Hawley has recently received a letter from General Sheridan on this bill, in which, it is understood, he recommends its passage. Unless something else intervenes, the committee will probably consider the bill at its meeting next Tuesday.

Mr. NICHOLLS has introduced a bill (H. R. 6940) granting to Sarah M. Bissell, widow of Commodore Simon B. Bissell, late U. S. N., a pension of \$50 per month.

Mr. MORAN presented in the House on Wednesday a memorial, adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Missouri, on the 12th of April, in behalf of the bill to retire Maj.-Gen. O. J. Smith with the rank, pay, etc., of colonel of the regular Army.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., Metropolitan Hotel, 30 days' delay en route from Fort Monroe to Fort Columbus; 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art., receiving ship Wyandotte, on leave; Surg. Joseph R. Smith, Med. Dept., Gen. Card's, under orders; Capt. Morris O. Foote, 9th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 3d Art., 1,601 16th street, on leave; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav., Ebbitt House, witness before Swaim court of inquiry; Capt. George F. Towle, 19th Inf., Metropolitan Hotel, on leave; 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., 215 "A" street, S. E., on sick leave; Maj. F. Van Vleet, 10th Cav., 519 15th street, N. W., on leave.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., May 7, 1884.

Publishes the promotions, appointments, transfers, and retirements in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of G. O. 84, of November 10, 1883, together with list of casualties.

[As all of the changes in the order have duly appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from time to time as they occurred, they are omitted here.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., May 8, 1884.

Publishes the act of Congress for the relief of James H. Woodard (approved, April 10, 1884); the act making it a felony for a person to falsely and fraudulently assume or pretend to be an officer or employee acting under authority of the United States or any Department or any officer thereof, and prescribing a penalty therefor (approved, April 12, 1884), and the act to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Saint Croix River in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota (approved, April 23, 1884).

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., May 12, 1884.

1. The contest for the Army prizes provided for in par. 5 of G. O. 63, series of 1882, and par. 4, G. O. 12, c. s., from these H. Q. will take place this year at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, beginning on October 1.

2. The marksmen to compose the Army team of twelve will be selected as follows: Two from the Division of the Atlantic, three from the Division of the Pacific, and six from the Division of the Missouri, with one alternate from each division. Each division commander will select the number of marksmen above designated, and will cause them to report to the commanding general, Dept. of Missouri by Sept. 23. By direction of the Secretary of War the commanding officer Battalion of Engineers will also select one marksman and one alternative from his command to complete the Army team of twelve. They will report at the same time and place.

3. The Commanding Genl. Dept. of the Missouri is charged with arrangement of all necessary details during the meeting of the Army team. Colonel J. C. Kelton, assistant adjutant general, is designated to conduct this competition and will report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri by Sept. 23.

4. The competition will be conducted in conformity with the provisions for distances, scores, etc., already prescribed in general orders from these headquarters, and a full report thereof will be rendered to the Adjutant General of the Army.

5. Upon completion of the contest the commanding general Department of the Missouri will order all connected therewith to return to their respective stations. The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE EAST, May 15, 1884.

Fort Ontario, New York, is announced as a garrisoned post since May 13, 1884, the date of arrival thereof of Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry.

By command of Major General Hancock:
W. D. WHIFFLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 4, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, May 15, 1884.

1. In accordance with the requirements of G. O. 41, c. s., from the Headquarters of the Army, the 10th U. S. Infantry, with the exception of Cos. H (Fort Wayne), G (Fort Porter), (Fort Brady), and C (Fort Macine), will proceed, on June 1, to the stations designated for them by the Commanding General Division of the Missouri. The excepted companies will remain at their present stations until relieved by the 23d Infantry, when they will proceed to their posts in the Division of the Missouri.

2. The 23d Infantry is assigned to stations in this Division as follows:

The colonel, staff and band, and Cos. F, G, H, and I to Fort Wayne, Mich.

The major and Cos. D and G to Fort Porter, N. Y.

Cos. B and A to Fort Brady, Mich.

Cos. E and K to Fort Macine, Mich.

3. The Chief Q. M. of the Div. will see to the question of transportation involved in the execution of these movements.

By command of Major Gen. Hancock:
W. D. WHIFFLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, May 12, 1884.

In compliance with G. O. 41, c. s., A. G. O., the Cos. of the 2d Regt. of Infantry, except Cos. A and G will proceed by rail on June 1 to the stations designated for them by the Commanding General of the Division of the Atlantic.

Co. A will be left at Fort Union and Co. C at Fort Bliss, to take charge of those posts until the arrival of the relieving companies of the 19th Infantry, when they will proceed by rail to their stations in the Division of the Atlantic.

The field officers of the regiment, staff and band, will accompany those portions of the regiment with which they are now serving.

2. On arriving within the limits of this Division, under the above mentioned order, the Cos. of the 10th Infantry, field officers, staff and band, will proceed by rail to the following named posts and there take station:

The lieutenant colonel, staff and band and Cos. B, C, D, F and I, to Fort Union, New Mexico, H. Q. of the regiment.

The major and Cos. H and K to Fort Bliss, Texas.

Cos. G and E to Fort Bayard, N. M.

Co. A to Fort Craig, N. M.

The Chief Q. M. Div. of the Missouri will provide the transportation required by these movements.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF THE EAST, May 9, 1884.

Gives detailed instructions looking to a vigorous prosecution of rifle practice during the season. In this order Gen. Hancock says: The impetus given to small arms target practice by the Regulations lately issued from the Headquarters of the Army, renders necessary increased and company officers of the part of post and company commanders and officers enjoined to maintain the position in rifle firing now held by this Department, and such commanders and officers are enjoined to do their utmost to improve the efficiency of their commands during the present target year. The low figure of merit of the Department for the last year was mainly due to the large number included in the "3d class" and "present but not firing." In order to advance each man to the highest class he is capable of attaining, some uniform system should be pursued.

G. O. 8, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, May 13, 1884.

Col. Charles Sutherland, Surg., having reported in person at these H. Q., in obedience to par. 4, S. O. 73, c. s., from the H. Q. of the Army, is announced as Medical Director of the Div. of the Atlantic and Dept. of the East.

CIRCULAR 19, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 23, 1884.

Publishes extracts from the reports of Estimating Distance and Gallery Practice of companies in the Dept. of the Platte, for March, 1884.

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, May 6, 1884.

Gives detailed instructions for the preparation of requisitions for Subsistence Supplies, modifying Circular 62, series of 1882.

CIRCULAR 5, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, May 2, 1884.

Publishes the result of Target practice in the Dept. for February, 1884. Troops and company commanders will forward monthly a list of all officers and men who have qualified as sharpshooters, the requirements to enter this class being three scores of five shots each (each score having the required percentage), at each of the prescribed ranges. Marksman's pins and sharpshooter's crosses, with certificates, will be furnished from these H. Q. as soon as received. In order to increase the figure of merit, troop and company commanders will advance as many men as possible to the second and first classes.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF TEXAS, May 8, 1884.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes the immediate command of the Dept. of Texas.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF TEXAS, May 8, 1884.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Dept. of Texas. The following officers constitute the personal staff: 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, 22d Inf., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Baliane, 22d Inf., A. D. C.

D. S. STANLEY, Brig. Gen., and Maj. Gen., by brevet.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

So much of par. 7, S. O. 43, Feb. 27, 1884, H. Q. A., as directs that Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj. Gen., be relieved from duty at H. Q. Gen. Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, June 1, 1884, is amended so as to direct that he be so relieved Sept. 26, 1884 (S. O., May 14, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for four months, from May 26, 1884, is granted Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj. Gen. (S. O., May 14, H. Q. A.).

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M., at Columbus Barracks, O., and he is granted leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

Major C. A. Roy, A. Q. M., will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., on public business, in time to meet the Asst. Insp. Gen. of the Div. at that place, and then will proceed to inspect the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing (S. O. 18, May 10, Div. Atlantic.).

Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and Robinson, Neb., and make an inspection of the Q. M. Dept. at those posts (S. O. 40, May 8, D. Platte.).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after his re-enlistment, is granted Commissary Sergt. Siegfried Cohen, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence from June 3 to September 7, 1884, is granted Major Thomas Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, C. S., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report in person, on or before May 30, to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Tex., for duty as chief commissary of subsistence, relieving Major Thomas Wilson, C. S., of that duty and as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at San Antonio (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Major John E. Blaine, Helena, M. T., to take effect on his return trip from Fort Maginnis to Helena, M. T. (S. O. 46, May 5, D. Dak.).

The troops in the Department of Arizona will be paid on muster of April 30, 1884, as follows: At Fort Mojave and Verde, and Whipple Barracks, by Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr. At Fort Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell and McDowell, by Major W. H. Comekey, Paymr. (S. O. 34, May 2, D. Ariz.).

Major Frank M. Cox, Paymr., having reported for duty, will take station at Tucson, A. T., at Fort Apache, Grant and Thomas, and San Carlos Agency, and he will pay the troops, to include the muster of April 30, 1884 (S. O. 34, May 2, D. Ariz.).

Leave of absence for four months is granted Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymr. Gen., to take effect after the arrival in the Dept. of the Columbia of Major Henry B. Reese, Paymr. (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect after the completion of payments on the muster of April 30, 1884, is granted Major Daniel N. Bash, Paymr. (S. O., May 14, H. Q. A.).

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

The following order has being received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, May 9, 1884.

"During the temporary absence of the Chief of Engrs., Col. John G. Parke, Corps of Engrs., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Engrs. and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O., May 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property and camp and garrison equipment at the recruiting rendezvous (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

Capt. L. Varney is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and assigned to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Capt. Henry Metcalfe is relieved from duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and assigned to duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Alfred C. Girard, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in this Dept. (S. O. 43, May 7, D. Dak.).

Capt. John D. Hall, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in this Dept. by the O. O. Fort Randall, D. T., upon the arrival at that post of A. A. Surg. J. B. Ferguson (S. O. 47, May 6, D. Dak.).

S. O. 31, relieving Capt. A. C. Girard, Asst. Surg., from duty as member of the G. C. M., at Fort Keogh, M. T., is revoked (S. O. 47, May 6, D. Dak.).

Orders 84, Fort Clark, Tex., directing Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor to proceed to the sub-post Mayers Spring, Tex., for temporary duty, is confirmed (S. O. 56, May 3, D. Tex.).

Orders 82, Fort Clark, Tex., directing Asst. Surg. T. J. O. Maddox to return from Mayers Spring to Fort Clark, Tex., upon being relieved by Asst. Surg. B. T. Taylor, is confirmed (S. O. 56, May 3, D. Tex.).

The journeys performed by Col. E. I. Baily, Surg., under

verbal directions of the Div. Comdr., from San Francisco to the Presidio, Cal., April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, 1884, approved (S. O. 42, May 1, Div. Pac.).

Col. E. I. Baily, Surg., and attending surgeon in San Francisco, Cal., with station thereat, will, until further orders, report daily in person to the Div. Comdr., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in connection with his duties of Medical Director of the Div. and of the Dept. of Cal. (S. O. 42, May 1, Div. Pac.).

The following medical officers are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas: Major Anthony Heger, Surg., Fort Clark; Major J. C. G. Happerett, Surg., Fort Brown, and Capt. Passmore Middleton, Asst. Surg., San Antonio (S. O. 58, May 7, D. Texas.).

Asst. Surg. Timothy E. Wilcox will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report for duty (S. O. 90, May 10, D. East.).

Surg. Janeway will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and make an inspection of the new hospital at that post (S. O. 90, May 10, D. East.).

Upon the completion of the business before the G. C. M., at Plattsburg Barracks, Surg. W. E. Waters will report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 90, May 10, D. East.).

The leave of absence granted Major Joseph H. Bill, Surg., Fort Omaha, Neb., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 46, May 12, Div. Mo.).

CHAPLAINS.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about June 15, 1884, is granted Post Chaplain George W. Dunbar (S. O., May 14, H. Q. A.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPT., May 9, 1884.

"During the absence of the Chief Signal Officer, Captain S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery, acting signal officer, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 10, 1884:

Company C, 12th Infantry, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Major G. G. Hunt is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on camp and garrison equipment, ordnance and ordnance stores, and quartermaster's stores (S. O. 51, April 25, D. Columbia.).

Col. Cuvier Grover is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on quartermaster's stores, ordnance and ordnance stores, and camp and garrison equipment (S. O. 52, April 28, D. Columbia.).

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

By G. O. 2, c. s., Div. Pacific, General Pope assigns the 2d Cavalry, on its arrival in his Division, as follows: Headquarters, Band, Troops B (Rawlins), E (Huggins), G (Whelan), H (O'Brien), and I (Hamilton), Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

Troop L (Norwood), Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. Troop O (Spaulding), Fort Bidwell, Cal. Troop M (Fowler), Fort Klamath, Ore.

Troops A (Clark) and K (MacAdams), Presidio of San Francisco.

Troop D (Gregg), Boise Barracks, Idaho. Majors J. S. Brisbin and E. M. Baker will report to the Commanding General Dept. of the Columbia for assignment to posts, and Major D. S. Gordon will take post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Gerald Russell is extended three days (S. O. 34, May 2, D. Ariz.).

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect after June, 1884, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Otho W. Budd (S. O., May 14, H. Q. A.).

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Morrow, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, D. C., will return to his proper station (S. O., May 14, H. Q. A.).

Private Fred. Myers, Troop K, has been appointed corporal; Corp. Dennis Whalen, Troop E, promoted sergeant; Private Joseph W. Pratt, Troop E, appointed corporal; Corp. John F. Crawford, Troop D, promoted sergeant, and Private Arthur W. Jeffers, Troop D, appointed corporal.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1884, is granted Capt. Orasmus B. Boyd (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Michael O'Conroy (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect May 20, is granted Col. Edward Hatch, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 54, May 7, Dept. M.).

The following promotion is announced, to date from April 14, 1884: 1st Lieut. Jerald A. Olmsted, R. Q. M., to be Captain, Troop E, vice Bacon, promoted. Capt. Olmsted will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 94, May 7, Dept. M.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Major John I. Rodgers is appointed special inspector at Fort Stevens, Ore., on quartermaster's property (S. O. 54, May 1, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and carry out the instructions this day communicated to him (S. O. 90, May 12, D. East.).

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey is extended one month (S. O., May 14, H. Q. A.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph,

Jackson Barracks, La., is extended five days (S. O. 92, May 13, D. East.).

Capt. J. R. Myrick, Acting Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., on public business (S. O. 49, May 9, D. Dak.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Capt. G. B. Rodney is detailed a member of the G. C. M. at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 91, May 12, D. East.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

S. O. 86 is amended to read: The promotion of 2d Lieut. Granger Adams to 1st Lieutenant dates March 30, 1884, vice Baldwin, resigned (S. O. 90, May 10, D. East.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Col. Frank Wheaton is appointed special inspector at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., on subsistence stores (S. O. 52, April 28, D. Columbia.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Capt. R. P. Hughes, A. A. I. G., will proceed to and make an inspection of the posts of Fort Buford, D. T., and Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 49, May 9, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. Omar Bundy is, at his own request, transferred from the 2d to the 3d Infantry, and will join his company (F) at Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O., May 13, H. Q. A.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

S. O. 31, relieving 1st Lieut. T. F. Forbes, R. Q. M., and J. W. Pope from duty as members of a G. C. M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., is revoked (S. O. 47, May 6, D. Dak.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

At his own request, Capt. William Quinton is transferred from Co. I to Co. G, vice Capt. Henry M. Benson, transferred from Co. G to Co. I (S. O., May 9, H. Q. A.).

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.]

Private Armin R. Holzheid, Co. G, is transferred to the General Service Detachment of Clerks, Div. of Pacific (S. O. 43, May 2, Div. P.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Major Daingerfield Parker will be relieved from recruiting duty, and will repair to Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte and report for assignment to a station (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, Fort Porter, N. Y., is extended seven days (S. O. 92, May 13, D. East.).

1st Lieut. James R. Cranston, having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, vice Barrett, promoted, will proceed from Fort Brady to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report for duty (S. O. 91, May 12, D. East.).

Major H. S. Hawkins is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 91, May 12, D. East.).

By G. O. 8, c. s., Div. Missouri, General Schofield assigns the 10th Infantry, on its arrival in his Division, as follows: Hdqrs. and Cos. B (Kirkman's), C (Davis's), D (Barrett's), F (Gibson's), and I (Parke's), Fort Union, N. M.

Major Hawkins and Cos. H (Kellogg's) and K (Hampson's), Fort Craig, N. M.

Cos. G (Craig's) and E (Lincoln's), Fort Bayard, N. M. Co. A (Lacey's), Fort Craig, N. M.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Col. Richard I. Dodge, Fort Sully, D. T., to take effect on or about May 15, 1884 (S. O. 46, May 5, D. Dak.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William N. Sage, Fort Bennett, D. T. (S. O. 46, May 5, D. Dak.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.

The leave of absence granted Capt. H. C. Egbert, Madison Barracks, N. Y., is extended ten days (S. O. 91, May 12, D. E.).

Col. O. B. Wilcox will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report to the J.-A. of G. C. M., as witness in the cases pending before the court (S. O. 92, May 13, D. East.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Private Johnston B. Reed, Co. F, is detailed as messenger at District Headquarters (S. O. 28, May 6, D. N. M.).

A despatch says that owing to the likelihood of Colonel Bradley's command of the District of New Mexico being only temporary, the orders transferring regimental headquarters from Fort Wingate to Santa Fe have been revoked.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Beirne will report to the Comdg. General Dept. of Dakota for assignment to a station (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted 1st Lieut. Theodore Smith in S. O. 73, March 29, 1884, H. Q. A., is still further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 14, H. Q. A.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

1st Sergt. Leon S. Rondiez, Co. H, Fort Concho, and Corp. George W. Butters, Co. F, Fort Stockton, Tex., being no longer required before the Examining Board at San Antonio, Tex., will return to their respective stations (S. O. 57, May 5, D. Tex.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Major Joseph S. Conrad is relieved from duty at Fort Totten, D. T., and will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and assume command (S. O. 46, May 5, D. Dak.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham is announced, from April 8, 1884, and until he shall have been relieved from duty with the detachment of Seminole Negro-Indian scouts, as on duty requiring him to be mounted (S. O. 57, May 5, D. Tex.).

Leave of absence for two months, to commence about June 27, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Edmund D. Smith, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 45, May 9, Div. M.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey is detailed as member of the G.

C.-M., at Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 51, April 25, D. Columbia.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

Col. Peter T. Swaine will report to the Comdg. General Dept. of Missouri for assignment to a station (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. William Conway, Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 44, May 8, Div. M.)

Capt. Mott Hooton, Fort Lewis, Colo., having been unable to avail himself of the extension of leave of absence granted him, the order granting him it is revoked (S. O. 46, May 12, Div. M.)

The U. O. Fort Lewis, Colo., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. George Hamilton, Co. B (S. O. 94, May 7, Dept. M.)

Private James C. Bruce, Co. E, is detailed as messenger at District Headquarters (S. O. 28, May 6, D. N. M.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

By G. O. 4, of May 15, General Hancock assigns the 23d Infantry as follows: Colonel, Staff, and Band, and Co. F (Haskell), G (Wheaton), H (Eskridge), and I (Randall), to Fort Wayne, Mich.; Major Fletcher and Co. D (Smith) and O (Pollock), to Fort Porter, N. Y.; Co. B (Henton) and A (Stille), to Fort Brady, Mich.; and Co. E (Brady) and K (Goodale), to Fort Mackinac, Mich.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant is further extended two months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, is granted Chaplain James C. Lavery (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles C. Rawn will report to the Comdg. General Dept. of Missouri for assignment to a station (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry P. Ritzius, to take effect upon the completion of his duty in connection with improvements on military road from Fort Randall to Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 48, May 7, D. Dak.)

Lieut.-Col. William T. Gentry will report to the Comdg. General Dept. of Dakota for assignment to a station (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 10, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter T. Swaine, 15th Infantry, to be Colonel 22d Infantry, April 18, 1884, vice Stanley, appointed Brigadier General.

Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, March 12, 1884, vice Casey, promoted.

Major William T. Gentry, 9th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 25th Infantry, April 14, 1884, vice Brotherton, retired from active service.

Major Richard F. O'Beirne, 24th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 15th Infantry, April 18, 1884, vice Swaine, promoted to the 22d Infantry.

Captain Dufferfield Parker, 3d Infantry, to be Major 9th Infantry, April 14, 1884, vice Parker, promoted to the 25th Infantry.

Captain Charles C. Rawn, 7th Infantry, to be Major 24th Infantry, April 18, 1884, vice O'Beirne, promoted to the 15th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant George W. H. Stouch, 31 Infantry, to be Captain, April 14, 1884, vice Parker, promoted to the 9th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant William Quinton, 7th Infantry, to be Captain, April 18, 1884, vice Rawn, promoted to the 24th Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Charles H. Lester, 8th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 4, 1884, vice Fullman, who resigns his line commission only.

2d Lieutenant Frederick Thies, 3d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 14, 1884, vice Stouch, promoted.

2d Lieutenant James B. Jackson, 7th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 18, 1884, vice Quinton, promoted.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Klamath, Ore., May 8. Detail: Major E. P. Pearson and Capt. G. H. Burton, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Brooke, 21st Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 53, April 30, D. Columbia.)

At Boise Barracks, I. T., May 14. Detail: Major John Green and Capt. Max Wesendorff, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. G. Ebert, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. J. Fatten, 21st Inf.; and Capt. E. W. Stoue, 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 54, May 1, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Mojave, A. T., May 12. Detail: Major G. E. Glenn, Paym.; Capt. H. W. Weasels, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. Z. Stever, Adj., and B. Reynolds, R. Q. M., 31 Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Mearns, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf.; and 1st Lieut. N. P. Peister, 1st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 34, May 2, D. Ariz.)

At Newport Barracks, Ky., May 15. Detail: Major J. B. Keefe, Pay Dept.; Surg. J. M. Brown, Med. Dept.; Major W. H. Bell, Sub. Dept.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff and 1st Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. E. S. Dudley, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 91, May 12, D. East.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., May 19. Detail: Major E. O. Bainbridge and Capt. E. R. Warner, 31 Art.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 31 Art.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 93, May 14, D. E.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on May 19. Detail: Capt. G. V. Weir, G. W. Crabb, Wm. E. Van Reed, 1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, James Curry, W. B. Hamilton, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate. (S. O. 94, D. E., May 15.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., May 9, to determine the responsibility for the bursting of 3/4 barrel of vinegar. Detail: Capt. C. F. Robe and 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art. (S. O. 47, May 6, D. Dak.)

The period of session of the Board of Officers for the pur-

chase of cavalry horses at Fort Klamath, Ore., is extended to May 31 (S. O. 54, May 1, D. Columbia.)

Brig.-Gen. John Newton, Chief of Engrs., and Col. Quincy A. Gilmore, Corps of Engrs., are designated as members of a Board, to be composed of themselves and such officer or officers as may be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, to consider the subject of a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 5, 1884, requesting the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to report to said House, "at the earliest day practicable, upon the feasibility and expediency of constructing an interior coast-line of water ways for the defence of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, together with an outline plan of the same and a general estimate of the cost thereof." 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, 1st Art., is detailed as Recorder of the Board. The Board will be assembled at the call of Brig.-Gen. Newton, and will make report of its proceedings and conclusions to the Secretary of the Navy and to the Secretary of War (S. O., May 13, H. Q. A.)

Artillery School.—The "Preliminary Course of Instruction" commenced on Monday of this week. Instruction in the use of surveying instruments is under charge of James Chester, 3d Artillery, instructor in engineering, assisted by 1st Lieut. T. H. Bliss, 1st Artillery; signaling and telegraphy, under Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, assisted by 3d Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Artillery. Instruction in signaling will be given to non-commissioned officers daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, by Lieut. Strong. Instruction under the "Department of Practical Military Instruction" also commenced on Monday. For artillery exercise, the batteries are assigned to the field and machine guns during the month of May. Infantry exercises are confined, for the present, to musketry instruction. For artillery exercises the following are the instructors: Class A—Field and machine guns, Capt. John H. Cato, 2d Artillery; Class B—Siege guns, howitzer, and mortars, Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Artillery; Class C—Sea coast guns and mortars, Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery; Class D—Firing practice, etc., etc., Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Artillery, James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery, and Jas. Chester, 3d Artillery, assisted by 1st Lieut. T. H. Bliss, 1st Artillery, and 2d Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Artillery.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of California.—From the *Old Guard* (Angel Island, Cal.), for April, we learn that, "on March 29, Post Surgeon Kober, U. S. A., was tendered a surprise party by the ladies of the garrison and vicinity in honor of his birth day. It was attended by the commanding officer (Major A. S. Burt) and family; Capt., Mrs. and Miss McGregor; Lieut. and Mrs. Lyuch; Lieuts. Hubert and Scott; Doctor Kober; Mr. and Mrs. Lowell; Mr. and Mrs. Poor, and others.... 1st Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, Troop A, 1st Cavalry, and family arrived at the post, March 31, after a leave of absence spent travelling in Europe. The Lieutenant and family will be quite an acquisition to the garrison, of which he is post adjutant, having relieved 2d Lieutenant Scott, 1st Cavalry, of said duties, April 9.... Companies G and I have organized two base ball nines, and after some hard practice played their initial game on Sunday last, in which the G's were defeated.... From Fort McDermitt we learn that drills are again practicable, and they have company drill once or twice a week, also signal drill for N. O. O., under the superintendence of Lieut. Terrett. Gardening is to be all the rage here very shortly, and prospects are good for a bountiful supply of vegetables, etc.... Angel Island, headquarters of the *Guard*, is flourishing. The latest improvement is a home gymnasium or health exercising apparatus. It has over twenty combinations of both preventive and curative of disease, and is becoming both popular and amusing."

Department of the East.—Under instructions from the War Department, Major J. W. Scully, U. S. A., Quartermaster at New Orleans, is preparing plans and specifications for putting Jackson Barracks in thorough order, and it is hoped the work will be executed before the opening of the Exposition.

A despatch from Buffalo says that a dispute has arisen between the State Canal authorities and Col. Mizner, commandant at Fort Porter, as to whether the State or the United States owns the stone quarry within the Fort grounds. The commandant has contracted with Mr. Delamater, a sewer contractor, for stone from the Fort Porter quarry, part of which is to be used on the new breakwater. A railroad track has been built across some property claimed by the State to facilitate removing the stone. Canal Superintendent Betts ordered the track removed, and claims the quarry for the State. Mr. Betts says that when, in 1810, the State granted that piece of land to the United States to be used for military purposes, it reserved the right to use it for State purposes when not used for military purposes. He therefore claims the right to the quarry. Col. Mizner, on the other hand, says the land belongs to the United States by reason of letters patent.

Col. A. S. Berry and T. B. Yontsey, of Cincinnati, were to go to Washington this week for the purpose of securing an extension of the U. S. Barracks in Newport, Ky.

Department of Dakota.—The *Pioneer-Press* says there is no truth in the report that Forts A. Lincoln and Assiniboine are to be abandoned.

Gen. Terry has directed the transfer, from Camp Poplar River to Standing Rock Agency, of six lodges of Umpapa Sioux, who surrendered to Capt. Read last winter, and have been held at Poplar River as prisoners of war. These Indians claim to belong to Sitting Bull's band, and go to the Agency to be incorporated therein.

Department of the Missouri.—The *Leavenworth Times* says: "The proposition of the Leavenworth and Fort Leavenworth Water Company, to lay pipes from the city to the fort, and supply the water in the future, has been approved by the Secretary of War. Much credit is due Capt. L. E. Campbell, the depot quartermaster, for perfecting the arrangement and placing the matter in such shape as to insure the speedy approval it has received."

Each troop of cavalry in the Department has been directed to have on hand seven Springfield rifles, with the necessary ammunition, for the use of the officers and enlisted men of the troop in rifle practice and contests.

Lieut. F. Wheeler, 4th Cavalry, with a detachment of Troop H, has been at Sepor, N. M., to disinter the remains of the late Sergeant Henry Moorely, Troop H, 4th Cavalry, who was killed in a fight with hostile Apaches on the 23d of April, 1882. The body is to be brought to Fort Bayard for re-interment in the post cemetery.

Company G, 11th Infantry, and I, 20th Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, are making a test of the new post and field shoes, issued to them last fall for experimental purposes.

A despatch of May 6 from Fort Reno says the Indians are

persistent in their demand for 200 horses as satisfaction for the killing of Running Buffalo, and threaten to take them from the corral. Major Dewees, commanding at Reno, received a despatch from Lieut. Gibbon, whom he sent in command of troops to protect the lives of Horton and his men, to the effect that it would be impossible to bring the ponies to Reno without serious trouble. He reported over 100 Indians present, fully armed, and others arriving. Major Dewees thereupon notified Agent Dyer of his inability to send more cavalry to reinforce Gibbon, and advised him to call upon Gen. Potter at Fort Supply for assistance. This was rendered unnecessary, however, by a subsequent despatch from Darlington to Dyer, stating that Horton had compromised with the Indians by giving them half the herd. Lieut. Gibbon's orders covered the men only, and he was instructed to carefully avoid bringing on further complications concerning the horses. He started on the return to Fort Reno at 2 o'clock, May 6, bringing Horton and another man prisoners. The Cantonment affair occurred at an unfortunate time. Major Dewees's cavalry force was worn down with Oklahoma marching and scouting. Some were still out in the country at work, and a detachment on the way to Caldwell escorting boomers out of the Territory. His available force at Fort Reno was small and greatly fatigued. The effect of securing so many ponies by lawlessness will be to encourage similar future attempts and lead to trouble hereafter. In the opinion of many, Major Dewees's cavalry command should be immediately increased to 1,000 men. A smaller force can never enforce authority among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who are exceedingly turbulent and arrogant.

The *El Paso Times* ruminating upon the departure of the 23d and the incoming of the 10th Infantry, says: "All our people here will regret much to learn of the change, as the soldiers of the 23d have conducted themselves in a very exemplary manner in El Paso, and Colonel Fletcher and officers of his command have made themselves very popular among all classes. Their new field of duty will bring them in contact with older settled communities, but we doubt if they will meet with heartier friends than they have found in El Paso."

Two companies of the 4th Infantry, B and K, and Light Battery D, 5th Artillery, from Fort Omaha, have been ordered to attend the State encampment at Dubuque, Iowa, June 16 next. The troops will march to Sioux City, then by rail to Dubuque at the expense of the State of Iowa.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The examination of candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy will be commenced about the middle of June—not the 15th of May, as stated by a Washington paper. Thus far 114 candidates have been designated to appear for examination. This includes 19 alternates. There are about 120 vacancies to be filled. The following is a list of those authorized to appear for examination:

Alabama—John I. Henderson, 7th District.
Arkansas—James W. McGuire, 3d District; Jeff D. Montgomery, alternate, 3d; Capers D. Vance, 4th.
California—Lewis S. Beltner, and Charles H. McKinstry, at large.
Colorado—John R. Galloway.
Delaware—William Hart.
Delaware—William Cheyney; Frank Collins, alternate.
Georgia—John W. Murphy, 5th District; John H. Raine, alternate, 5th; Lewis D. Pace, 6th; Peter C. Harris, 7th.
Idaho—George C. Leland.
Illinois—Robert C. Williams, 1st District; Joseph A. Mullany, 2d; George W. Kirkman, 3d; Henry E. Gash, 11th; James E. Norrmyoie, alternate, 11th; Edward E. Vincent, 13th; Jas. P. Brown, 17th.
Indiana—James O'Brien, 2d District; Charles W. Mann, 5th; David G. Spurgin, alternate, 5th; Edward R. Christian, 6th; James S. Gaar, alternate, 6th; Wm. V. Judson, 7th; John E. Holman, 11th; Ned Arthur, alternate, 11th.
Iowa—Edward W. Supple, 7th District; Charles D. Palmer, 9th; Ernest Hoepfner, alternate, 9th.
Kansas—Walter C. Jay, 3d District; John R. Culp, at large; Eli A. Helmick, at large.
Kentucky—Abram L. Weil, 1st District; Wm. S. Moberly, 8th; John S. Winn, 10th; Kasey J. Hampton, alternate, 10th; William Fife, 11th.
Louisiana—Chas. L. Foster, 4th District.
Maryland—John L. N. Newman, 1st District; Edward E. Tall, 1st; Monroe McFarland, 3d.
Massachusetts—Charles G. French, 2d District; Henry L. Forbes, alternate, 2d; Wm. L. Carey, 4th; Harry Gordon, 5th; John W. Goding, 8th; J. Maun Andrews, alternate, 8th; Gay H. Preston, 12th.
Michigan—Charles J. Lockwood, 4th District; Bert Hall, 5th; Wm. J. Mans, 11th.
Minnesota—Wert A. Anderson, 1st District; Frank S. Stone, 3d.
Mississippi—Fred J. E. W. Mulier, 3d District; Thaddeus M. Kelly, 5th; Thomas W. Gordon, 6th.
Missouri—Charles B. Payne, 1st District; George W. Barr, 6th; N. Brooks—Joseph Leitch, 2d District; Alvin H. Sydenham, 3d.
New Jersey—Frank C. Nugent, 7th District.
New York—George Bannerman, 3d District; Wm. J. Leonard, alternate, 3d; Joseph T. Mooney, 6th; Philip E. Reville, alternate, 6th; Wm. A. Cornell, 7th; Robert R. Chadesagne, 14th; Albert Clement, alternate, 14th; George W. Starkweather, 17th; Wm. P. Westfall, 26th; Henry L. Arnold, Jr., 27th; Wm. S. Card, 33d.
North Carolina—Robert S. Woodson, 1st District; Daniel C. Long, 2d; Claude D. Holland, 6th; Charles T. Alexander, 8th.
Ohio—John S. Gulsard, 1st District; Daniel T. Mooney, 4th; Eugene T. Wilson, 5th; Francis B. Cabell, alternate, 5th; P. A. Campbell, 9th; Wm. H. Harbeck, 10th; Charles Young, 12th; Andrew K. Schmitt, 20th; Arthur L. Simmons, alternate, 20th.
Pennsylvania—Wm. L. Scott, 3d District; Peyton O. March, 10th; James W. McAndrew, 12th; Daniel F. Hart, alternate, 12th; George S. Little, 15th; Chas. W. Greene, alternate, 15th; Francis J. Koester, 16th.
South Carolina—Henry Jersey, 1st District; Robert S. Wilkinson, 7th.
Tennessee—Gale Armstrong, 7th District.
Texas—C. Sidney Newson, 2d District; Edwin S. Esley, 4th; Frank Fritch, 5th; Wm. S. Graves, 11th.
Utah—Joseph E. Cairns.
Virginia—John L. Hooper, 4th District; Philip Miller, 9th; Fulton Kingley, 9th.
Vermont—Chas. K. Darling, 2d District.
Washington Territory—John S. Hayden.
West Virginia—John I. Roemer, 1st District.
Wisconsin—Herman K. Curtis, 1st District; John M. Miller, 4th; Andrew G. C. Quay, at large.
Central America and Nicaragua—Joel Victor Zavala: to be admitted for instruction under provision of a joint resolution, Feb. 1, 1884.

Mrs. Caspel, who has been stopping at Highland Falls, N. Y., paid a visit on Tuesday to the Military Academy. On his arrival at the post he paid his respects to the officers, and subsequently witnessed the usual battalion drill. He expressed himself delighted with the military movements and the scenery. At the close of the drill, escorted by Gen. Merritt, Chaplain Postlethwait, Father Early, ex-Post Chaplain Forsyth, and others, he walked across the green plateau to the chapel. The chapel then began to fill up, officers, ladies, and other spectators occupying the side aisles, while the centre was reserved for the cadets. Chaplain

Postlethwaite introduced the speaker from the pulpit. Mr. Capel, addressing himself particularly to the military gentlemen present, said in substance: The life and inner life of priest and soldier were in common with each other. It falls to the lot of those who belong to the Church to comply with the dictations of conscience in the light of reason and faith. The soldier likewise is to uphold justice, truth, and right. They meet on this common ground, and are the protectors of those who are weak and of those who are suffering in the way of right and knowledge. The experiences of the world have proved that the ways of courage and boldness are those of gentleness of nature. The soldier and the priest have not only a sense of protecting the weakness of nature but have a sense of doing their duty. He had seen in the British Empire those who lived in the grandest luxury, who came forward to protect, prove most courageous. This was showing a sense of duty and of protecting and of upholding the right. That duty that will never allow a cadet to blanch. We are on common ground in this and should be, because we can stinted the protectors of the people in their several stations in life. Everything should be done in military life to uphold a sense of honor, which should bring out the spirit of gentleman and gentleness. This under all circumstances. Patriotism also should be put on the highest basis. Young soldiers should also at the same time be able to show mercy. Judgment was an important essential, and in using it commanders would not fight to the bitter end, but mercifully own up beaten. The spirit of obedience and submission was next adverted to. That man who identifies himself to submission is best fitted for his position. All must obey his conscience and the duty it dictates, and those who do this will be successful. The cadets, by their training and position, had these matters in their control and keeping, and could use them for good or evil, as they see fit. The chapel rang with applause at the end of the address.

Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Clark have gone to Fort Monroe on a visiting trip. Lieuts. Townsley, Zalinski, and Miuer have visited the post during the week.

The cadets are to have a german on Saturday evening, and the officers and ladies of the post will give an informal hop on next Tuesday evening.

The invitations to the graduating hop are out. They are rather pretty, but not so good as many of past years. Cadets Sargis and Ayer are to lead the german.

Upon recommendation of the Academic Board, the relative value to be given to the different subjects in forming the general merit roll of each class is to be represented by the following numbers:

- Mathematics—1st year, January, 100; June, 150; 2d year, 300.
- Engineering, 300; mechanics, 300.
- Drawing—1st year, 75; 2d year, 50.
- Language—Spanish, 75; French, 150; English, 75.
- History, 75; Tactics, 100; Discipline, 200; Law, 150.
- Chemistry, Etc.—Chemistry, 110; Mineralogy and Geology, 115—225.

The changes are to commence with the next fourth class.

OFFICIAL DECISION AS TO GUARD DUTY.

A DIVERSITY of practice in the Army in regard to guard duty has led to some inquiries, which we have submitted to the Adjutant-General, whose official decision follows here:

New York, April 11, 1884.

Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: Another subject has come up in which there seems to be a difference of practice at the various posts of the Army and about which I receive numerous inquiries.

After guard mounting when the old guard is paraded in front of the guard house and the new guard is approaching, how does No. 1 announce this approach? In some places I understand he calls out "Turn out the guard armed party" (or body of troops). At others "Sergeant of the guard armed party, etc."

There is also a difference of practice as to the manner of announcing the approach of the officer of the day on the same occasion.

Some officers want No. 1 to say, "Turn out the guard, officer of the day," others "Sergeant of the guard, officer of the day."

Will you kindly look into this matter and favor me with an official decision? Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Wm. C. Church.

ANSWER.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1884.

Colonel W. C. Church, Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 11th ultimo, requesting a decision as to the proper manner of announcing the approach to the guardhouse of the new guard after guard mounting, etc., I have the honor to inform you that the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army decides as follows:

No. 1 should call out, "Turn out the guard, body of troops (or armed party)," or "Officer of the day," as the case may be.

This practice conforms with paragraphs 380 and 386 of the Regulations.

Turning out the guard by the sentinel is in itself a complement, and should not be omitted. Besides, when the guard is formed, it may be the wish of the officer of the day to pass in rear of it, and not to interrupt the purpose for which it is paraded. This he can accomplish by saluting, or replying, "Never mind the guard," in answer to No. 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,

Asst. Adjutant-General, in Charge.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Gen. D. S. Stanley, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. O. M. Smith, 2d Infantry, and Mrs. Stanley and daughter, arrived at San Antonio on the morning of May 8. The party was met at the Sunset depot by Gen. Vincent, Col. Simmer, and Captains Glave and Simpson of the Dept. staff. An old-time friend of Gen. and Mrs. Stanley, Don Juan Twobigh, a banker of San Antonio, so well known by many of the old Army officers for his hospitality, met the party at the depot, and the General and family will remain at his residence until their quarters at the garrison are prepared for their occupancy.

At 12 M., the same day Gen. Stanley repaired to Headquarters Department of Texas, and assumed command. A salute of eleven guns was fired by Lancaster Battery as he entered the garrison. Some time later he received the officers of the Department staff, and those on duty at the post. Many old friends and prominent citizens have paid their respects to Gen. and Mrs. Stanley.

General of Brigade Don Gregorio Soto, of the army of Mexico, died in this city May 9; he was buried on the 10th. Troop C, 8th Cav., and Lancaster Battery escorted the remains to the Catholic cemetery; Gen. Stanley, the officers of his staff and of the post attended the funeral in full uniform. This act of courtesy to a distinguished citizen of our sister republic is highly appreciated by the Mexican people.

Mrs. Capt. Simpson is out of danger and on the road to recovery.

STATIONS OF COMPANIES U. S. ARMY.

Follow down the column under the letter of the company until you come to the number of the regiment, opposite to which will be found the name of the post at which the company is stationed. The first column indicates the headquarters of the regiment in the same way.

Forts or Posts.		Regts.										
Stations of Cavalry Cos.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L
Apache, Ariz.	4th	6	6									
Assiniboine, M. T.												
Bowie, Ariz.												
Bowie, Ariz.												
Bayard, N. Mex.	4th											
Bidwell, Cal.												
But rd. D. T.												
Brown, Tex.												
Boise Bks., Idaho Ty.												
Clark, Tex.												
Concho, Tex.												
Cour d'Alene, Idaho Ty.												
Craig, N. M.												
Cummings, N. M.												
Custer, M. T.	2d											
Davis, Texas.	10th	10	10	10	10							
Ellis, M. T.												
Elliott, Texas.												
Grant, Ariz.												
Hays, Kas.												
Huachuca, Ariz.												
Kee b. M. T.												
Klamath, Ore.												
Lapwai, Idaho.												
Leavenworth, Kas.												
Lowell, Ariz. Ty.	6th											
Lyons, Cal.												
Magnum, M. T.												
McDowell, Ariz. Ty.												
McIntosh, Texas.												
McKinney, Wyo. Ty.	5th											
Meade, D. T.	7th	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Niobrara, Neb.	7th	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Presidio, San Fran. Cal.												
Reno, Ind. Ty.												
Riley, Kas.	9th											
Robinson, Neb.												
Ringgold, Tex.	8th											
San Antonio, Tex.												
Sill, Ind. Ty.												
Spokane, Washn. Ty.												
Stanton, N. M.												
Stockton, Tex.												
Supply, Ind. Ty.												
Thomson, Ariz. Ty.												
Totten, D. T.												
Verde, Ariz. Ty.												
Walla Walla, Washn. Ty.	1st											
Washakie, Wyo. Ty.												
Whipple Bks. Ariz.	3d											
Wingate, N. M.												
Yates, Dakota.												

Stations of Infantry Cos.		Regts.										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L
Niagara, N. Y.						12						12
Niobrara, Neb.												
Omaha, Neb.	4th	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ontario, N. Y.												
Pennsboro, N. Y.	15											
Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.	11	12										
Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.												
Porter, N. Y.												
Randall, D. T.	10	15	15									
Reno, I. T.	24	20	20									
Ringgold, Tex.	19											
Robinson, Neb.												
Russell, Wyo.	9th	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
San Antonio, Tex.	2											
San Diego Bks. Cal.												
Santa Fe, N. M.	6											
Selden, N. M.												
Shaw, M. T.	3d	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sidney, Neb.	14th	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Sill, Ind. Ty.												
Sisseton, D. T.												
Snelling, Minn.	25th	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Spokane, W. T.												
Stanton, N. M.	2	13	13									
Steele, W. T.												
Stockton, Tex.												
Sully, D. T.	11th	11										
Supply, Ind. Ty.	24th											
Totten, D. T.												
Townsend, W. T.												
Uncompahgre, Col.	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Union, N. M.												
Vancouver Bks. Washn. Ty.	21st											
Verde, A. T.												
Wayne, Mich.	10th	10										
Whipple Barracks, A. T.												
Wingate, N. M.	13th											
Yates, D. T.	17th	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

The 1st, 2d, 4th and 6th Cavalry, and 10th and 23d Infantry, are ordered to exchange stations next month. We give their present stations, referring to G. O. 33, 39, and 41, H. Q. A., and to the Division orders published this week, as to the stations to which they go in June.

GENERAL MILES AT BOISE CITY.

THE recent visit of General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., to Boise City, Idaho, and the barracks there, was a notable occasion. The citizens perched the General, after his inspection at the barracks had been made, to remain over long enough to visit some of the public institutions, and attend a reception in his honor. The reception at the Overland Hotel was evidently the piece de resistance, and was largely attended. Gen. Miles, his chief quartermaster, Maj. Kimball, and the officers of Boise Barracks were introduced by ex-Gov. Curtis. Then followed a banquet, toasts, and speeches. Gov. Curtis, in proposing the health of the General, alluded gracefully to his distinguished career during the war and since the war, and in conclusion said: "Looking, therefore, to the future necessities which may arise, as they arose in the past, we are fortunate to have the opportunity of greeting a man like Gen. Miles, whose superior knowledge and experience in all the dangers, elements, and surroundings that enter into the settlement of a new Territory, with its scattered villages, and in protecting its increasing wealth upon its hills and plains we value so highly."

Gen. Miles, in his reply, paid many compliments to the growth and enterprise of Boise City, thought that but little fear need now be had of hostile Indians in the Territory, but said: "We cannot, of course, foresee what may happen, but of this I can assure you: that we shall watch things closely, and see that peace shall be maintained, and proper safeguards thrown around the people of the Territory to protect the lives and the property of its people. This is what the Government desires and intends, and what the people may expect."

Loud applause followed Gen. Miles's speech, and, after a most agreeable evening, the company separated.

ADMIRAL BALDWIN AND THE SULTAN.

A DESPATCH of May 11, from Constantinople, to a Philadelphia paper says that the Sultan, through a personal aide-de camp, authorizes the denial of the sensational reports with reference to Admiral Baldwin and the passage of the Dardanelles. No misunderstanding was possible, as the treaty of 1862 places the United States in the position of the most favored nation with reference to the passage of the straits; that is, in the same position as that of Russia, which is defined clearly in the Treaty of London of 1871. The sensational reports probably arose from a slight hitch which occurred respecting the passage of the Quinnebaug, probably owing to the strained relations between General Wallace and the Grand Vizier. The demand for a firman had been made ten days previous to the arrival of the Admiral, but permission to pass the forts was withheld on the plea that the Quinnebaug was larger than the vessels allowed by the treaties to remain stationed in the Bosphorus. Owing to this circumstance the Admiral was detained nearly four days.

The Sultan expressed much concern at hearing from General Wallace of this apparent want of courtesy, and immediately issued an order for the passage of both the Lancaster and the Quinnebaug. The firman, however, was subsequently modified, it being thought inexpedient to create the awkward precedent of allowing so large a frigate to appear in the Bosphorus.

The Sultan personally has taken a great fancy to Admiral Baldwin, and desired to bestow upon him the grand cordon of the Medjidie, and an appropriate decoration on all his officers. Hearing, however, that there were obstacles to their acceptance, his Majesty signified his intention of presenting him a souvenir in the shape of a jewelled cigarette case.

At a special dinner, given in honor of his American visitor the Sultan conversed freely on general topics, avoiding, however, with great care any allusion to politics or torpedoes. The Admiral having mentioned the ship's band and praised their performance, the Sultan expressed a desire to hear them at the Yildiz Palace. The Imperial Princess visited the Quinnebaug on Sunday. On Monday the officers will visit the palace and the treasury. On Wednesday Admiral Baldwin leaves to rejoin the flagship.

To those who are fond of statistical reading, we commend the Quarterly Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, just issued from the Government Printing Office. It contains a fund of useful information relative to the imports, exports, immigration, and navigation of the United States, and the trade and industry of the country generally.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Sailed May 9 from Key West, Fla., on a cruise in Cuban waters.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Key West, Fla., May 10.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Left Key West, Fla., May 10, and arrived at Hampton Road, Va., May 14. Post Office address, Fort Monroe, Va.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Left Key West, Fla., May 10, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., May 14. Post address, Fort Monroe, Va.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Address, care of U. S. Consul, Aspinwall, U. S. C. At Matanzas May 10.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At Key West, Fla., May 10.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S.

At Cape Town April 7. Left for St. Helena on April 12. During visit to Cape Town the intercourse between the Governor-General, Sir Leicester Smyth, commanding H. B. M. troops in South Africa, and Rear Admiral Phelps, and also between the garrison officers and citizens and the officers of the *Brooklyn*, has been of a most pleasant nature, and the gratifying, cordial relations already existing happily promoted.

NIPISO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, March 10. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. A cable from Rear Admiral Baldwin, May 8, 1884, reports her at Chanaak.

A correspondent of the *JOURNAL* sends the following in regard to her previous movements: Left Alexandria March 29, and arrived at Jaffa, Syria, on the 31st. Remained long enough to allow two parties of officers and men to visit Jerusalem, and then proceeded to Beyrout, accompanied by the *Kearsarge*, where a visit of five days was made. Neither place has any harbor, and earlier in the season communication with the shore is sometimes impossible. During the stay at Jaffa several days of bad weather were experienced, the ships rolling so much that racks had to be used on mess tables, the accommodation ladders unshipped, and steam kept for an emergency. A few officers made the very interesting trip from Beyrout to Damascus, returning via Baalbec. April 15, sailed for Larnaca, the principal seaport of Cyprus, and on the 17th left Larnaca for Smyrna direct, where they anchored on the 20th, finding in port the French flagship *Venus*. On the 24th the *Quinneburg* joined the fleet, and next day the Russian flagship *Scotland* came in, which increased the number of admirals present to three, and made the harbor quite gay. It was the intention of Admiral Baldwin to proceed in the *Lancaster* to Chanaak, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, and then transfer her flag to the *Quinneburg* for a ten days' trip to Constantinople, after which he expected to spend a week at the Piræus en route to Messina and Gibraltar. Considerable interest is manifesting itself in the movements of the *Powhatan*, said to be coming over with new crews for the *Lancaster* and *Quinneburg*, and to carry back those whose enlistments are expiring.

Rear Admiral Baldwin reports from Smyrna, Turkey, April 23, that the ports visited were visited by the *Lancaster*, but the salutes were not returned at Jaffa or Larnaca, at both of which places the authorities sent an officer to apologize, stating that the omission was owing to the fact that there were no guns mounted on shore. The usual official calls were duly made and returned. While at Jaffa the officers and first-class conduct men of the *Lancaster* and *Kearsarge* were given an opportunity to visit Jerusalem. Rear Admiral Baldwin states that at Beirut he was much impressed with the apparent growth and prosperity of the city, and the flourishing condition of the Missionary schools, the influence of which seems to have extended over the entire upper part of Syria. The Medical College deserves special mention, turning out annually a number of native students thoroughly educated in medicine and surgery, who, locating in different parts of the country, find a wide field for the exercise of their professional knowledge among a race who suffer from every description of loathsome disease. The Governor of Cyprus being absent on a tour of inspection, it was not able to communicate with him. At present there is only a small garrison, consisting of about 300 engineers on the island, and since it has been taken over by the English comparatively little has been done except to improve the roads leading from the sea coast to Nicosia, the capital, situated about twenty miles inland. It is, however, conceded that a marked improvement has taken place in the welfare of the people, a large proportion of whom are Greeks. On my arrival at this port I received a communication from Gen. Walsby, Minister to Turkey, in which he informed me that in an interview which he had with the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs on a former occasion, that official so expressed himself as to satisfy me that an application for the *Lancaster* (for the *Lancaster*) requested, would be met with a polite but certain refusal, and that he did not therefore make the request. I at once telegraphed requesting him to obtain the necessary permission for the *Quinneburg* to proceed to Constantinople, and an hour's reply. The Admiral was informed by Vice-Admiral John Hay, while in Alexandria, that a request from him for permission for the *Irish*, a steel cruiser of about 3,000 tons, of very high speed, but carrying only 10 guns, to visit Constantinople for the purpose of taking Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, back to his station, met with so much opposition that it was deemed advisable to withdraw the request, and Lord Dufferin returned in a small despatch vessel. After hearing this the Admiral was fully convinced that a similar request for the *Lancaster* would not be favorably considered.

QUINNEBURG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Reported by cable to have sailed from Constantinople May 13, 1884, for Piræus.

The *Quinneburg* left Larnaca on March 31, and reached Tunis on April 23, and was to have sailed on the 6th for Tripoli and Alexandria. A telegram from the latter port announced her intended departure for Smyrna on the 21st instant, having on board Gen. O. O. Howard and son, U. S. Army, as passengers. A later despatch announces that she sailed from Constantinople on March 13, for Piræus, the port of Athens, Greece. On the trip from Larnaca to Tunis the boilers of the *Quinneburg* gave entire satisfaction, and with the expenditure of nine to ten tons of coal per day, the speed of the vessel averaged from 6.5 to 7 knots per hour. Commander Ludlow reports that everything is now quiet in the neighborhood of Tunis, but that the French are keeping up a strict surveillance to the eastward, where the last disturbance took place. The French flag is displayed over the forts, side by side with the flag of Tunis. No further trouble seems to be apprehended from the Arab tribes, and it is regarded as a mere question of time when the whole country will become as much of a French colony as is Algiers. Should the expected

army for the *Quinneburg* arrive in time, it was the intention of the Admiral to sail about the 29th of April from Smyrna for Chanaak, at which place he would temporarily transfer her flag to that vessel, and leave the *Lancaster* until his return from Constantinople. He would then proceed with both vessels to Piræus, Greece, reaching that port about the 16th of May. The health of officers and crews of all the vessels continued good. A correspondent of the *JOURNAL* writes that the *Quinneburg* is once more upon the high seas and looking remarkably well. After leaving Larnaca, visited Tunis, Tripoli, and Alexandria, remaining from three to four days at each port. About \$30,000 were expended for repairs to hull, boilers, and machinery, the largest item being for new tubes. Two thousand dollars were realized from the sales of old materials. It is thought that an additional expenditure of \$5,000 to \$10,000 upon the boilers would have made a better job of them; but as it is, they are believed to be good for four or five years of service without other than the ordinary current repairs. A large saving was no doubt effected by repairing her in Italy.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. A cable from Rear Admiral Baldwin, May 8, 1884, reported her at Salonica, Turkey. Expected to sail from Gibraltar about the 1st of October next, for a cruise on the west coast of Africa.

A correspondent of the *JOURNAL* details her previous movements as follows: Coaled with Nixon's carbon and re-joined the flagship at Jaffa on the 31st. A large delegation of the officers and men enjoyed the privilege of a trip to Jerusalem and Bethlehem, which was somewhat marred by rainy weather. Sailed in company with the flagship for Beyrout, Larnaca and Smyrna, and would probably remain at latter port until May 3, and then go to the Piræus via Salonica. Chief Engineer Smith, who has been quite ill and off duty for some time is convalescing. From Rear Admiral Baldwin's report we learn the *Kearsarge* would be filled with provisions and stores with a view to leaving her in the Levant, where she will be instructed to make a general cruise and will be in readiness to proceed to Egypt in case hostilities should be resumed there. She will be at Gibraltar by October 1, ready for the proposed cruise to the coast of Africa.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Cochran. At Sitka, Alaska.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Marthon, in temporary command. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. With Rear Admiral J. A. Upshur on board, left San Francisco, Cal., May 4, bound for Panama, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon. She will arrive at Panama on or about June 18, to receive men and officers for Pacific Station.

IBOQUINS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Valparaiso Feb. 29. Capt. Yates Sterling was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of May 10, relieving Comdr. Sands.

LAKEWANA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, March 12. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PENSAOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., May 10, 1884, and later went up to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.

WAOSHUBETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Arrived at Valparaiso March 13. Will return to Callao in June. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. A cable announces her arrival at Valparaiso May 5, 1884. All well.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, † 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Shanghai March 18.

ENTERPRISE, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Arrived at Shanghai March 8.

ESSEX, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, May 5, 1884.

JUNIATA, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. On the coast of Corea at last accounts.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Canton March 29.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. En route for the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal. Passed Cape Henry April 30.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Shanghai, China, March 17.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S. A cable announces her arrival at Batavia, Java, April 25, 1884.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phyllan. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. A cable from Captain Phyllan, April 1, reports her arrival at Hong Kong, China.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commo. Stephen B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. Sailed from Baseterre, St. Christopher, April 23, for a cruise in the trades prior to going to St. Thomas.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., May 4, from Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. After May 1 the ship's address will be at Newport, R. I. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, April 1. All well.

On Special Service.

ALERT, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Cochrane. Left the Navy yard, New York, for the Arctic seas Saturday, May 10, 1884. She will first touch at St. John's, N. B., where she will take in coal.

Left the Navy yard, New York, for the Arctic seas, Saturday morning, May 10, 1884. Her first stopping place will be at St. John's. A large number of friends and spectators were present to witness the departure, and give them a hearty send-off, as did the men on the *Colorado* and *Powhatan*. The cannon on the cob dock fired a salute of twenty-one guns as the English colors passed that point, and again from Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, a similar salute was fired. As the *Alert* went down the stream in tow of the tug *Catalpa* there was a babel of steam whistles, as each and every craft on the East River insisted on giving the departing ship an encouragement in the shape of a repeated three times three prolonged tows. From the foremost head was dropped the white ensign of England, while from the

mizenmast head floated the colors of the American Yacht Club, of which Commander Coffin is an honorary member, at the gang was the Stars and Stripes. The English flag was kept flying until the forts at the Narrows were passed. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, George W. Coffin; Lieutenant Charles J. Badger, executive; Lieutenant Henry J. Hunt (junior grade); Ensign Charles S. McClain; Ensign Washington I. Chambers; Ensign Albert A. Ackerman; Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis S. Nash; Passed Assistant Engineer William H. Nauman. Previous to his departure Commander Coffin received specific instructions from Commander W. S. Schley, in which he was directed to proceed to St. John's, Newfoundland; thence to Godhavn, Upernivik and Littleton Island, on the west coast of Greenland. Touching en route at Conical Island, Cape Perry and Cape Alexander to leave record of his movements. If on his arrival at Littleton Island (which ought to be about the last week in June, if practicable,) he finds the *Thetis* and *Bear* absent to the northward he will at once organize a sledge party, consisting of at least 8 men, with provisions for forty or fifty days, instructing the officer in charge to search the east coast of Humboldt Glacier for information regarding Lieutenant Greely or any of his party, and to return by September 1 at the latest. This done he will proceed with the *Alert* to Foulke Fjord, distant some four or five miles, where he will land and erect the houses provided at New York for the purpose, storing in it all the provisions possible, leaving in his vessel only enough to enable him to reach New York; land about 40 tons of coal, and place in charge the officer and two men, furnishing them with three guns, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, one whaleboat and White's steam cutter, fully equipped. At Upernivik or Disco, as may be the most favorable, he will remain until September 25, for possible news from the advance ship; thence he will proceed to St. John's, N. F., reporting his arrival to the Secretary of the Navy, and making a detailed report of all that concerns his doings and those of the advance ship, so far as they may be known.

Secretary Chandler also addressed a letter to Commander Coffin, in which he said: It is gratifying to find that all the vessels of the expedition have been ready for sailing in advance of the days appointed, and that all the prospects for success in reaching and returning from the places of search are so bright. It is to be hoped that Lieut. Greely and his associates are alive and where they can be readily rescued. With my congratulations and best wishes for yourself and your officers and men, I am, very respectfully, etc.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. W. S. Hughes. Senior Officer. At Washington, D. C.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory. Commanding. Left New York Navy-yard, April 24, for the Arctic regions. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., May 2, 1884. All well. Took in coal and sailed May 5.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Reeder, Senior Officer. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Callao, Peru, May 5, 1884.

POWATHAN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles J. Train, commanding temporarily. At New York.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At La Union March 25.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Left New York May 7, on her annual cruise. At New London, May 12, to sail from there for Gibraltar. She will also visit Genoa, Santa Cruz and Teneriffe, and then come home.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. Left Boston May 13 for Newport, R. I. Was expected at New York May 15.

THETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. Left the Navy-yard, New York, May 1, for the Arctic seas. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., May 9, after a pleasant passage of seven days and nine hours. All well on board. Fine weather, with light favorable winds prevailed, affording no opportunity to test the ship in a gale, but conclusively proving her a good sea boat under steam or sail. On the second day out, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the stud bolt of the air pump link broke, and the engines stopped for repairs until the next day at noon. The ship was under sail meantime, losing but little speed. The engines then started ahead, and worked satisfactorily during the remainder of the trip. On the night of May 7, 100 miles southwest of Cape Race, the first iceberg was passed, and next day three bergs and a number of hummocky bits of ice.

The *Thetis* remained two days to coal the ship and take on dogs, and then proceeded to Disco, accompanied by the English steamer *Loch Garry*, with 500 tons of Cardiff coal to be landed on Littleton Island; also, lumber to complete the house for which the *Alert* brings the frame. Ensign Chambers, who came up as a passenger in the *Thetis*, goes aboard the *Loch Garry* as supercargo, accompanied by seamen Larsen and Nilsson, of the *Alert*. Large quantities of ice are reported on the coast of Labrador, but absolutely nothing is known as to the condition on the coast of Greenland.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Robert Boyd. Receiving ship, New York.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie. At Navy-yard, Norfolk.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

NINA, tug, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander F. M. Green. Under repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, *Catakill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comd D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A LONDON despatch says that the British Foreign Office is doing all in its power to induce British seamen to undertake the relief of Lieut. Greely by widely distributing Secretary Chandler's offer of \$25,000 reward for its accomplishment.

The San Francisco *Report* says: "The announcement that Lieut. Doty, of the Revenue Marine Corps, has been detailed to explore a river which is alleged to have been discovered by Lieut. Stoney of the Navy, especially after the Government has fitted out an expedition for that very exploring purpose, and given command of the same to Lieut. Stoney, and more especially when it is known that the Ste-

ney expedition is but a few weeks away from here, has naturally created a sensation in naval circles, and completely abrogated naval officers familiar with the facts. The duty expedition was not even hinted at when Stoney sailed, and he was allowed to depart in utter ignorance of the fact that he was to be followed by a competitor, and that competitor on board of a swift and strong steamer."

The Court of Claims on Monday allowed the mileage claims of Winslow Alderice (\$352.76) and Ensign Wm. G. Hannum (\$314.08). They dismissed the claims of boatswain Xavier Perremond, Ensign W. G. Richardson, and Passed Asst. Surgeon Wm. R. Du Bose.

All of the naval cadets on the *Pensacola* were detached on Monday and ordered without delay to the Naval Academy for examination.

SECRETARY CHANDLER on Monday approved the findings of the Court-martial in the case of Lieut. W. J. Moore, of the *Ossipee*—sentenced to one year's suspension from rank and duty and to retain his present number during that period.

We have received copies of the photographs of the officers of the *Bear*, *Thetis* and *Alert* made by U. R. Hutton, 15 City Hall square. They are finely executed, and ought to be valuable to the relatives and friends of the officers.

The *Nantucket* was taken out of drydock at New York on May 13 and the *Nina* placed in dock on May 14.

The large loss of life on the occasion of the wreck of the *Florida* is partly ascribed to an error of judgment on the part of the chief engineer, which cost him his life and proved fatal to three-fourths of those on board. Instead of stopping the engines he set them going at full speed, in the hope of keeping the vessel afloat by pumping. The water, however, rushed in so fast that he was driven from the engine room, and could not get back into it to stop the engines, which were driving the vessel through the water at a terrific rate of speed that it was almost impossible to lower a boat, and only the boldest would venture to get into a boat that was being dragged through the water so fast. This accounts for the reluctance of the passengers to enter the boats, especially the women, for even the sailors were daunted by the difficulty of getting into them in safety.

The German Schooner *Freja* arrived at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday, from Bermuda. Her officers are: Captain Schultze, commanding; Lieutenants Dideridsen, Gries, Krieg, Reimke, and Banzier; Sub-Lieutenants Brinkmann and Tautzen; Surgeon Prioz; Engineer Tranike; Paymaster Hensell; Chaplain Mohl. She will remain about a month.

The argument of counsel in the *Jeannette* investigation, which was to have been begun May 10, was postponed, and a telegram was read from Chief Engineer Melville, at St. John's, in reply to one sent by the Navy Department inquiring about the truth of Bartlett's statement that Melville told him to give information to Harber. The telegram says: "Bartlett lies. I gave Bartlett a chart of mine and a letter to Harber, and detailed him to assist Harber."

A Naval Retiring Board has been ordered at San Francisco 26th inst., Capt. John Irwin, president, for examination of Chief Eng. H. S. Davids.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

May 10.—Lieutenant David G. McKittrick, ordered to appear before the Retiring Board.

May 12.—Ensign Ridgely Hunt, to examination for promotion.

May 14.—Lieutenant Commanders Caspar F. Goodrich and Henry E. Nichols have been ordered to temporary duty as members of a Board organized in accordance with act of Congress, March 8, 1883, for the investigation and test of torpedoes. Lieutenant Commander T. F. Jewell and Lieutenant W. Maynard having been relieved as members of that Board and ordered to resume their duties at the Torpedo Station.

Chief Engineer Henry S. Davids, to appear before the Retiring Board.

DETACHED.

May 10.—Lieutenant E. D. Bostick, from duty in the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to report to Colonel J. C. Tibball at Fort Monroe for the purpose of attending the course of artillery instruction at that place.

Lieutenant W. P. Ray, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to New Orleans, La., for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Hydrographic Office in that city.

May 12.—Lieutenant Wm. I. Moore, from the receiving ship *Franklin*.

May 13.—Sailmaker A. A. Warren, from the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

May 15.—Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, on March 18 last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

May 16.—Passed Assistant Paymaster William W. Galt from Despatch, May 31, and ordered to settle accounts.

Commander Charles D. Sigbee, from Naval Academy, May 19, and ordered to command *Dale*, May 20.

Captain Lester A. Boardlee detached from command of *Franklin*, May 31, and ordered to command *Powhatan*.

Asst. Surg. Philip Leach, from New Hampshire, and ordered to Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Lieut. Albert Ross, Fred. M. Wise, Albert C. Dillingham, Robert T. Jasper and Theodorick Porter, and Ensigns Wm. F. Fallam and S. E. Woodworth, and Passed Asst. Surgeon D. N. Bertollett, from Academy, May 19, and ordered to *Dale*, May 20.

LEAVE.

Granted to Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Hawley (retired list) for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

Granted to Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. W. Rao for one month from May 15.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Sailmaker Nicholas Lynch, from May 12, 1884.

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY.

Lieutenant Wm. I. Moore, having been found guilty of the charges preferred against him, has been suspended from rank and duty for one year, during which time he will retain his present number in his grade, the sentence to take effect from May 12.

ORDERS SUSPENDED.

The orders of First Lieutenant S. J. Logan, to Portsmouth, N. H., suspended until he is able to report in obedience thereto.

CHANGES ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Lieutenant R. H. McLean, transferred from the *Alliance* to the *Swatara*, on May

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 14, 1884:

Anthony Whitehouse, 2d class fireman, May 4, U. S. C. S. steamer C. P. Patterson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant S. J. Logan was detached May 9 from the receiving ship *Portsmouth* and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain J. M. T. Young, from duty at Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to command the marine guard of the *Tennessee*.

Capt. William S. Muse, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered to report at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

In letters addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and dated St. John's, N. F., May 2d, 3d and 4th, Lieut. Emory reports the movements of the *Bear* as follows:

Since our departure have experienced a succession of gales and fogs. We encountered a N. E. gale on April 27 which lasted during that and the following day, delaying our progress. Jacob Jansen, seaman, had his arm dislocated by a heavy sea, and our bridge was carried away, also minor damages. To repair the damages caused by the gale will not detain us beyond the time required for coaling.

This season is considered as propitious for favorable ice conditions. Northerly gales have prevailed in this vicinity for some weeks; if they have been in the Arctic seas, as there is reason to believe, the ice will have been set in motion to the Southward sooner than usual. All these steamers report unusual quantities of ice packed off the Straits of Belle Isle and the southern coast of Labrador. In fact, the *Neptune*, the most successful vessel this season, was jammed in the ice.

The above observations have determined me to pursue the following course after leaving this port. Take the middle passage of Davis Strait and when my progress is obstructed by ice, skirt its edge until I reach Greenland coast, thence along the edge of the foot ice to Disco and Upernivik. Should my early arrival at the latter port be prevented by ice I will then be able to find a lee on the coast, or make one with foot ice to await a favorable opportunity of proceeding. Should I be able to steam with despatch to Upernivik, it is not my intention to tarry at Disco. I will communicate only by boat leaving despatches for Commander Schley. Should the ice delay us on the coast of Greenland to the Sound of Disco, I will communicate with Holstenborg. At the latter place I would be able to obtain news from Upernivik of 15 Feb., and send a mail via Copenhagen. If upon my arrival at Upernivik I find that the ice conditions are favorable for the passage of Melville Bay I will attempt it without delay.

The following named vessels (steam whalers) have sailed for the whaling fishery of Lancaster Sound and Pond's Inlet via Melville Bay, their masters all intending to go at least to Littleton Island in the endeavor to get the \$25,000 reward: *Trine Corvallis*, *Nova Zembla*, *Juan Mena*, bark rigged, sailed three weeks ago from Dundee; one now in Davis Straits. *Narwhale*, *Equinox*, *Polynia*, *Arctic*, *Aurora*. *Resolute* will sail for the East coast of Greenland. If the fishing is bad may go up the West coast for the reward.

In addition to the vessels named, several whalers have left Dundee for the same destination. All these vessels have instructions for the rescue of the Greely party. Their intentions are to communicate with Cape York, and should they rescue Lieut. Greely and his party, to land them at Upernivik, so the only departure from their regular cruise will be a departure of two weeks earlier than usual, and a second passage to Melville Bay. It is not their intention, nor have they authority to go beyond Littleton Island. These steam whalers are ably commanded, and are efficiently fitted out. Their masters are ambitious to secure the Greely party, and although the reward will not be secondary consideration, they are one and all desirous of obtaining the prestige of the rescue. I have arranged everything at this place to avoid any delay to the *Thetis*, and have left full information of every event for Commander Schley, also of my future intentions. I am led to believe that, even should the season prove most favorable, Commander Schley will be able to reach Upernivik before any vessel can undertake or attempt the passage of Melville Bay. On my arrival here I found H. M. S. *Tenacious* in port; calls were exchanged, and a visit made to the authorities on shore. We continued on during the night, and having finished will leave this port May 4, with 530 tons below deck, and 34 tons on deck in sacks. The officers and crew are well, and we all feel confident of a successful result of the expedition.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

THE BALTIMORE SUN SAYS:

A dispute has arisen among the heirs of the late Prof. Pedro Montaldo, of the Naval Academy, over the disposition of his personal estate, which amounts to \$14,000. Prof. Montaldo died in February last. He left a brother in Madrid, Spain, and a nephew and niece at Corning, Iowa. The brother being a foreigner could not administer on the estate, but left the matter in the hands of Jose de Navarro, Consul to Spain at Baltimore, who instructed Mr. B. M. McSherry, general counsel of the Consulate, to administer in behalf of the absent brother. The Orphans' Court appointed Mr. McSherry administrator, and his bond for \$25,000 was filed, with Dr. Richard McSherry and Edwin T. Morris, of Baltimore, as sureties. The nephew and niece at Corning, Iowa, had administered on the entire estate of the deceased at their home, and sent the record to Annapolis for approval, but the Orphans' Court would not accept them as legal administrators, holding that the papers on the estate should be taken out in the county where the deceased died. The court had the matter under consideration some time before they decided to appoint an administrator. The court will, likely, appoint an additional administrator, so as to also have the Iowa relatives represented on the estate.

Seventy-seven candidates for admission to the Academy and members of the classes of cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers who graduated in 1882, reported on Thursday. It is expected that at least eighteen of these will be retained in the Navy, thirteen in the junior grade of midshipmen, three in the engineer corps and two more for vacancies.

Thirty-three members of the classes of cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers of 1882 arrived early in the week for their final examination, which began at the Naval Academy on Thursday. The classes originally graduated 54 members, but seven cadets have resigned since 1882. Out of the 15 absentees only those who went out on the *Pensacola* are likely to return in time for the examination. Six others are distributed on the *Hanger*, *Junata* and *Lacawanna*, and one—Cadet Lewis Nixon—is at the Naval College at Greenwich, England. None of these are expected at the June examination. Naval Cadet Saml. H. Williamson, of the class of 1881, is to be examined finally with the class of 1882.

The programme for applicants for admission as naval cadets was announced on Wednesday. Friday, June 16, has been designated for English studies, and Saturday for mathematics. Re-examinations will be held on Monday and Tuesday.

The following officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy who are not now performing duty on account of sickness are to be ordered before the Retiring Board: Chief Engrs. Francis C. Dade, Henry S. Davids, George W. Sennar, Pass. Asst. Engrs. J. Van Hovenberg, Geo. E. Tower, Edwin T. Philippi, John F. Bingham, Geo. S. Gates.

The Senate has appointed as visitors to the Naval Academy Senators Miller, California, and Pendleton, Ohio. The House has appointed Messrs. Cox, New York; Evans, S. C. and Goff, W. Va. Messrs. Rosecrans, Cal.; Beach, New York, and Henderson, Ill., have been appointed visitors on the part of the House to the Military Academy.

The Senate has stricken from the Indian Appropriation bill the amendment abolishing the office of Indian Inspector, and detailing five officers of the Army to perform the duties. The bill appropriates \$553,349 to fulfil treaty agreements for specific amounts; \$2,094,287 to meet discretionary treaty obligations, and \$1,316,500 as a gift to the Indians. This is in addition to five per cent. annual interest on \$12,451,130, held in trust for the Indians.

A bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list was introduced into the House by Mr. Cox, who said, when questioned on the subject: "I know nothing on the subject. I introduced the bill yesterday at the request of many good citizens and Democrats of New York City: first, because of the *argumentum ad misericordiam* toward Gen. Grant in his depressed condition; second, because of his generosity toward Fitz John Porter; and third, because he is, or will be, our most historic general of the civil war. I am not engaged as his champion, however; but I will vote for his bill."

It will be remembered that, in his annual message of December, 1880, President Hayes said:

I commend to the attention of Congress the great services of the commander-in-chief of our armies during the war for the Union, whose wise, firm, and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emoluments to be conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a captain-general of the army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement, and other details, would, in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper, and would be warmly approved by the country.

A DISPATCH from Indianapolis states that Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, a brother of Col. C. M. Terrell, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., is dying. During the war Gen. Terrell served as Adjutant General of Indiana, and as Financial Secretary for Gov. Morton, and under Gen. Grant was 3d Assistant Postmaster General.

DURING the past week the Second Comptroller passed mileage claims as follows: Surgeon W. K. Van Reypen, \$458.50; Lieut. H. Winslow, \$376.57; Chief Engr. Chas. E. De Valin, \$592.81; Pay Clerk Geo. Bamhalt, \$337.80; Chief Engineer Jas. W. Thomson, \$272.49; Capt. D. B. Harmony, \$697.10; Chief Engineer Jas. Butterworth, \$271.70; Comdr. A. R. Yates, \$636.03.

THE Naval Board appointed for the examination of torpedoes were in Milford, Conn., during the past week testing a torpedo there. From Milford the Board will proceed to Hampton Roads. Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, who brought over the *Alert*, has been ordered to temporary duty as a member of the Board.

THE Second Comptroller settled during the past week the longevity claims of 2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav., and Chaplain Geo. P. Van Wyck, U. S. A., retired.

THE following Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Chenery, Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, Lieut.-Comdr. C. J. Train, Rear Admiral Chas. S. Boggs, Commodore Roe, Commander G. B. White, Lieut. F. S. Hotchkiss, and Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Impey.

THE Naval Committee of the House on Friday decided to report favorably the bill to promote P. Asst. Eng. N. B. Clark, U. S. N., to Chief Engineer, on the retired list of the Navy.

GEN. BENÉ, Chief of Ordnance, is acting Secretary of War during the absence of Secretary Lincoln, and a very efficient Acting Secretary he makes, too. The high chair behind the handsomely carved mahogany desk and the other rich surroundings in the office are highly becoming to him.

CHIEF ENGR. Henry Lee Snyder, superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Departments Building, left Washington for New York on Wednesday, to be absent the remainder of the week.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Light Battery "F" 5th U. S. Artillery (Randolph) will march to Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 30th inst., Decoration Day, and take part in the public ceremonies of that day in that city. Capt. Randolph will communicate with the Grand Marshal, Mr. J. L. Follett, as to the hour, place, etc., at which the battery should report upon the day in question (S. O. 95, D. E., May 16).

S. O. H. Q. A., May 16.—Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel will inspect certain property at the recruiting rendezvous, Buffalo, N. Y. Lieutenant F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry, will make a similar inspection at Philadelphia, Captain E. D. Dimick, 9th Cavalry, at New York City, and Captain W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cavalry, at Cincinnati. A sick leave for three months is granted Lieutenant W. H. Hovey, 24th Infantry. Major J. C. Breckinridge, Assistant Inspector General, is relieved from duty at Headquarters Division of the Pacific, and will repair to his home in Kentucky and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Captain S. T. Norvell, 10th Cavalry, will inspect certain property at Recruiting Rendezvous at Baltimore. The sick leave of Capt. George Shorkley, 15th Infantry, is still further extended six months. Lieutenant R. W. Young, 5th Artillery, is detailed Recorder of the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, vice 1st Lieutenant Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., relieved. Captain John B. Nixon, 24th Infantry, will appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

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The Quartermaster's Department has been busy this
week arranging the transportation for the 10th and 23d
Regiments of Infantry, and both Col. Clitz and Col.
Black expect to get their respective regiments settled in
their new locations early in June.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be
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Remittances should be made by check, draft, or postal note,
post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and
F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if
requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid
to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage
should be added to the subscription price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon
notification: not otherwise, as the changes announced in the
orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for
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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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TARGET PRACTICE.

ONE of our correspondents expresses the opinion that
the recent orders on the subject of target practice will
not have the stimulating effect anticipated "by those
who have succeeded in having the standard almost
doubled at one jump." With about twenty-one per
cent. of the Army reported as marksmen, the "experi-
enced" and "phenomenal" shots have, he complains,
put the mark beyond the reach of many of their per-
severing comrades.

It may, perhaps, somewhat reassure our correspond-
ent to read the report of the attempt made by an officer
of the Army to test the effect of the new regulations
in actual practice upon the range at Creedmoor. The
result is shown in the account of his experience, which
we publish, signed "S." In sending it, this officer in-
forms us that no effort was made to better the scores as
reported, except at the 1,000 yards range. Sixteen
scores were fired to better a score of 19, which was
thus increased to 20, out of a possible 25. He further
informs us that he had fired the service rifle but little
since 1880, and never before at the long range. "S."
believes that other marksmen, who have confined them-
selves to the service rifle, will do much better work
than he reports.

As a result of his experience, he reaches the conclu-
sion that the sharpshooters' percentages are quite
within the compass of the Springfield rifle, and the
marksmen of the Army. The most formidable diffi-
culties come from the use of ammunition and of sights
not best adapted to the work required.

It is surely time that the Ordnance Corps gave atten-
tion to this matter, so as to lessen somewhat the greater
disparity now shown with the Springfield than with any
other rifle between the percentages made at mid ranges
and long ranges. The rear sight could be changed
so as to allow the needed lateral movement of
the sight slide, if by no more than the
widening of the present sight. The shape of the point
of the bullet might be changed, too, with advantage by
reducing or sharpening it so that the surface in front of
the case, exposed to the friction of the barrel, might be
lessened. Extra lubrication would thus be avoided and
the effect of head winds diminished. These small
changes are all that "S." recommends, and his un-
usually large experience in rifle practice makes his
opinion valuable.

The correspondent, to whose communication we refer

above, presents one point that is worthy of considera-
tion when he says: "There are a number of points
where the winds never cease blowing, where the alti-
tude is from six to seven thousand feet, where the tar-
get practice season is reduced to but a few months in
the year, where cold prevails and snow falls as late as
the last of May and as early as the middle of September."
These and other disadvantages have not, he thinks,
received due consideration. Under the old system of
qualification, the annual report for 1883 shows less than
5,000 marksmen; more first and second class men than
marksmen, and 2,500 more than twice as many third
class men. Out of forty regiments, thirty have a figure
of merit of less than fifty per cent., and twenty-three
organizations out of forty-one have less than the low
average of 36.15 per cent. But four regiments show
an average above that of first class and the average for
the entire Army is only six per cent. above second
class. From this he argues that what is
wanted is more time for practice. He says:
"Increased allowance of ammunition by the unneces-
sary and extravagant practice of turning every company
into an arsenal for reloading, does not give increased
time to the soldier for practice on the range. Most
companies receive from ten to twenty recruits each
year, and this raw material must be put in shape to
perform all the duties of a soldier. Some organizations
that are blessed with every favorable condition will be
able to attain good records, but others not so situated
will fall below their former averages; and many a sol-
dier who has been struggling hard with the prize of
marksmanship almost within reach will succumb to the
discouraging prospect, and lose that live interest that
was becoming so general throughout the Army."

Our correspondent also makes bitter complaint of the
frequent changes in the regulations governing target
practice. On this subject he says:

It is really discouraging to realize that we never can more
than get one system in running order until a spasmodic jerk
throws everything out of gear. Just as a system begins to show
good results we get a revision from some one who wants to re-
vise. We have had explanations explained, decisions reversed;
have studied Wingate, Laidley, Perry Green, Zalinski's Tables and
Ordnance Notes ad infinitum. Many have about come to the
conclusion that they are in danger of being regulated to death.
Some are almost ready to cry out in anguish of spirit, "O, give
us a rest!" We are willing to take any and all of the dozen posi-
tions with the feet to the target, willing to use all authorized ex-
traneous aids—anemometers, thermometers, wet and dry, barom-
eters, wind clocks—and decorate our ranges with bunting until
they appear like a county fair, but we must not lose sight of
"the object to be hit at," as one instructor expresses it.

At the rate we are going we shall want our stationary allow-
ance quadrupled, an extra company clerk or two, and we would
like to have the days lengthened at least one-half, so we can get
in our work as it ought to be done, and attend to a few of the
minor duties of a soldier, such as drills, guard duty, musters, re-
views, inspections, cleaning up for sanitary purposes, to say
nothing of courts, boards and preparing the few (?) reports and
returns now required.

We are decidedly in favor of target practice, and for that rea-
son many who are working hard against the maximum of ob-
stacles, regret that existing orders promise to give a serious set-
back to this important duty. We are reaching a point of progress
that was beginning to enthrall the croakers, mossbacks, and ig-
nards. Would it not have been better to permit the bulk of the
Army to go on for a year or two under a system that had but
partially matured, instead of throwing it aside in the interest of
the "phenomenals?" A slight advance in the standard might
have been wise, and the establishment of the grade of sharp-
shooters may have been proper enough, but the sudden raising
of the requirements clear out of sight of the mass of the Army,
will, we fear, sap the zeal and ambition of many who were press-
ing on.

Some, who last year attained the buttons, after two years' trial,
will fail to qualify this year.

We shall work hard under the new system, and if successful
in attaining two-thirds of the standing of the first two years, we
shall be happily disappointed. We have no "teaming" desires,
and deprecating undue "coaching" as a fine art, we simply seek
for good, substantial progress without any of the "circuitous" dis-
play. Many good shots have no desire to participate in competi-
tions so far away from their stations. They cannot afford the
expensive luxury, and if half the money so expended were used
in giving a little increased pay to the eight or ten best mark-
men in a company there would be a home stimulus that would
reach every soldier in the Army. If the authorities will give us
as much spare time as ammunition, control the wind, weather
and seasons, we will come as near fulfilling their expectations
as such favorable conditions may permit.

There is undoubtedly reason in this complaint, but
the change having been made we hope those whose ex-
perience is similar to that of our correspondent will
take encouragement from the report of the practice at
Creedmoor, to which we have referred. It is probable
that we have now reached the maximum of require-
ments as to qualification, and that the officers will have
ample opportunity to bring their men up to the stand-
ard before further changes are ordered. Experience at
Fort Sill and elsewhere has shown how much can be
accomplished by intelligent and persistent labor. The
wonderful scores made at Creedmoor and on other
ranges, under the most unfavorable conditions of wind
and weather, have shown, too, the extent to which this

difficulty can be overcome. A wind that blows, all the time is much more favorable to rifle shooting than one which blows when it pleases, and never twice from the same quarter. Probably, as our correspondent "S." suggests, the matter of sights may have something to do with it in the case of the regulation rifle.

THE Reynolds Monument Association have about completed their arrangements for the unveiling of the bronze equestrian statue of Major-General John Fulton Reynolds on July 1, at the north front of the City Hall, Philadelphia. There will probably be a military display, and the ceremonies, it is said, will be quite imposing in their character. Invitations have been sent to all the officers who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, including some of those who were in the Confederate army; to the First Corps Association; to the Society of the Army of the Potomac; to the Grand Army of the Republic, and to the Association of Graduates of the West Point Military Academy. A special effort is being made to secure the participation of as many as possible of General Reynolds's classmates at West Point. Among those of the class of 1841 who have accepted the invitations so far are General Zealous B. Tower, General Horatio G. Wright, late Chief of Engineers; General Albion P. Howe, Colonel John M. Brannan, General Don Carlos Buell, General Schuyler Hamilton, Colonel Franklin F. Flint, General Nelson, and Colonel Buford. An oration is to be delivered by Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, who commanded the 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves. In the evening a reception will be held at the Union League, where there will be addresses by representatives of the several organizations who will participate in the unveiling ceremonies in the afternoon.

With respect to the unveiling of the Reynolds statue General Sherman writes to Governor Curtin as follows:

St. Louis, May 8, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR: It will be impossible for me to come to Philadelphia at the 1st of July, and write you to express my sense of pleasure at learning that the people of his native State have honored the memory of my old comrade, John F. Reynolds, with an equestrian statue, to be unveiled in front of the majestic public buildings in Philadelphia on that date. I knew Reynolds as boy and man, from the day he came to West Point in 1837 to the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. We served nine years together in the same regiment, the 3d Artillery, and when in 1853 I left New Orleans for California, he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Twiggs, and volunteered to perform my office of Commissary of Subsistence during my absence on a leave for six months, during which I made my resolution to leave the service and embark in civil pursuits. We all supposed he would succeed me in that office, but the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, gave the appointment to another, Captain Kilburn. During our civil war our spheres of action were wide apart, but knowing his ability I watched his upward career with intense interest and mourned his death as a brother. His death was heroic, at the head of his corps, at the very beginning of the great battle of Gettysburg, and the State of Pennsylvania does herself honor in thus stamping with approval the career of one of her bravest, best, and most heroic sons. It is true that the youth of the present generation will be encouraged to imitate his example, and, if need be, shed their life-blood in her cause. I wish I could be with you to witness the ceremony of unveiling, but distance and other engagements will deprive me of the privilege of assisting in doing this honor to a noble gentleman and great soldier. With great respect, yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

THERE is some interesting correspondence going on between the Secretary of the Navy and C. H. Delamater and Co., of New York, with reference to the sale of the U. S. Receiving Ship *Colorado*. It appears that the Department failed to dismantle the vessel of its guns, spars, sails, etc., which were not intended to be disposed of with the vessel, prior to the date when the bids were opened, and the purchasers, the company above mentioned, naturally refuse to allow them to be taken away. The materials mentioned are said to amount to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in value. The purchasers have taken possession of the vessel with everything left on her at the day of sale, and under the letter of the contract they do not feel called upon to turn over a single article, nor will they, unless compelled to do so. It is said that the officers recently transferred from this vessel to the *Vermont* left some of their personal effects behind, which Delamater and Co. also refuse to surrender. As a consequence, these officers are very mad and are writing to the Department to find out what to do in the matter. The Secretary is puzzled as to what course to pursue, and is much annoyed at the apparent oversight on the part of his subordinates in failing to remove everything not to be sold from the vessel before the date of the sale. The bids were made upon the specifications published, and which were read to the bidders before the bids were opened by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction. They were as follows in the case of the *Colorado*:

At the Navy-yard, New York—*Colorado*: Wooden screw frigate, 4,700 tons displacement, built in 1855; engine trunk 2 cylinders, diameter 79½ inches, stroke 36 inches, built in 1855; boilers, 2 horizontal tubular; iron built in 1867. To be sold—The hull, with the several compositions and iron scuttles and pivot sockets now in the spar and gun decks, the four capstans, the engines and boilers (with their appurtenances), iron gratings on the gun deck over engine room and fire room, hatches, ship's marine pumps, lower masts and bowsprit ladders, except the two after ladders leading from the spar to the gun deck, and all fittings and objects not removed at the date of advertisement. Appraised value \$34,700.

THE statement we made last week as to the rearrangement of officers of artillery, which would result from the passage of the Arnot bill, should be interpreted with reference to the requirements of the bill itself, which provides, first, "that the names of officers of the several grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant in the line of the Army of the United States be arranged in each grade in the order that they would have occupied if promotion had been made through the several lines of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, as provided by law, and not regimentally, and that hereafter they shall rank accordingly;" next, "that whenever an officer is promoted from a lower to a higher grade he shall take rank in the new grade in the place he would have occupied if promotion had always been through the several lines of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, as required by law." The table from which our publication was made was prepared to show the position in which the officers of artillery would stand now if promotion had been made upon the principle declared by this bill, and we did not intend to have it understood that any such rearrangement would immediately follow the passage of the bill. With the text of the bill and the facts we gave last week before them, others can judge as well as we what changes would result.

Mr. Finerty presented in the House on Wednesday, another petition signed by the following officers of the 8th Infantry, favoring the passage of the bill to reorganize the Infantry regiments of the Army:

Col. August V. Kautz; Lt. Col. M. Bryant; Capt. Daniel T. Wells; Capt. C. M. Bailey; First Lieut. C. A. Earnest; First Lieut. W. Mott; First Lieut. Gordon Winslow; First Lieut. C. M. Bally; Capt. John N. Andrews; First Lieut. John O'Connell; Second Lt. John Stafford; Maj. A. S. Burt; Capt. Thomas Wilhelm; First Lieut. Ernest Lynch; Second Lt. E. Hubert; Capt. W. S. Worth; Second Lieut. Colville P. Terrett; First Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes; Capt. F. A. Whitney; Second Lieut. R. F. Ames, Jr.; First Lieut. W. L. Fitcher; Second Lieut. R. H. Wilson; First Lieut. Henry Munson; Capt. E. B. Savage.

THE proceedings of department boards in the cases of three non commissioned officers who were examined for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army have been received at the War Department, and it is understood that the applicants have passed a satisfactory examination. There are six or seven others to come in between now and June first. As soon as the reports are all received the names of the successful candidates will be announced and they will be ordered for final examination before the board at Fort Monroe.

THE final meeting of the Military Service Institution, for the present season, will take place at Governor's Island, on Wednesday next, at 2.30 p. m. General Horatio C. King, Judge Advocate General of the State of New York, will read an interesting paper on "The Shenandoah Valley in the Rebellion," and extracts will be read from a paper on "Retirements—Voluntary vs. Compulsory," by Colonel Jos. R. Smith, Surgeon, U. S. Army.

THE *Arizona Miner* does not take kindly to the orders transferring the 6th Cavalry to New Mexico and the 4th Cavalry to Arizona. It says: "The change is in fact no change at all, neither regiment gaining anything by it, while the ties of friendship which they have formed in their respective stations are snapped asunder, to be replaced by the cold and indifferent formalities which encompass strangers in a strange land. The 6th has done good service in Arizona, and the brave men who have won for it the esteem of our people deserve better treatment than they are receiving at the hands of the military authorities at Washington. Col. Royall, who comes in command of the 4th, has served in Arizona heretofore with the 5th and 3d."

THE Court of Inquiry appointed to examine into the origin and the responsibility for the "Slush Fund," at Fort Reno, resulted in the War Department forbidding the continuance of the fund, and providing that no such custom as the examination revealed shall be allowed to take root again. No criminality was found, and no individual responsibility for the disbursement of the fund.

DECORATION Day is near at hand, and the ceremonies of the day promise to be equal in interest to those of previous years. The U. S. Army and Navy will render, as usual, efficient assistance wherever practicable. In New York and Brooklyn great preparations are being made for the proper observance of the day.

THE Quartermaster General has sent to Congress, through the Secretary of War, a communication setting forth the necessity of an early appropriation of \$20,088.44 for repairs, etc., to the buildings at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, and for the purchase of new buildings at the same place.

At the suggestion of Superintendent Ramsay, the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy have been requested to assemble at Annapolis, May 30, instead of June 2, in order that an organization may be effected in ample time, and also that the Academy authorities may have an opportunity to give them a suitable reception.

WHEN Colonel Clitz, 10th Inf., moves into the District of New Mexico he will, by right of seniority, succeed Colonel Bradley in command of the District. Colonel Clitz, however, has been granted a delay on account of the illness of his mother. As he will not accompany his regiment, and will not join it for a month or two, Colonel Bradley will remain in command for the present.

WE publish this week, under the proper regimental headings, General Hancock's order of assignment of the 33d U. S. Infantry, on its arrival in the Division of the Atlantic, General Schofield's of the 10th U. S. Infantry, on its arrival in the Division of the Missouri, and General Pope's order as to the 2d Cavalry, on its arrival in the Division of the Pacific.

QUICK work was made by the Senate on Tuesday with the bill to place General Grant upon the retired list of the Army with the rank and full pay of general. The bill was acted upon by the Military Committee at the first meeting held since its introduction, and as soon as reported to the Senate, instead of being placed upon the calendar as is the rule, was taken up by unanimous consent and passed without a word from anybody, except by Senator Logan, who in reporting the bill said: "I do not see any particular objection to putting the bill upon its passage. It seems to me that there will be no objection to it under present circumstances, and I would be very glad to have it acted upon at this time." Messrs. Vest and Cockrell subsequently took occasion to inform the Senate that they did not approve of the bill, the former saying that he had no personal hostility to General Grant, but that he was opposed to the principle of the measure. The bill now goes to the House, where, "under present circumstances," it is believed it will meet with more favor than it did from the last Congress.

IN the British House of Commons, on Monday, Prime Minister Gladstone's Egyptian policy was denounced by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and in his speech of an hour and a quarter in reply Mr. Gladstone strenuously denied that the Government had deserted General Gordon. "The demand of the honorable gentleman," he insisted, "amounted to a war of conquest against a people struggling to be free. The war which the Mahdi is waging is a war for freedom. It is that which the honorable gentleman wishes England to put down." He denied that the Government had failed to do one single act that was not for the safety and success of General Gordon. "The charges which the honorable gentleman has just preferred against the Government are absurd. They can only be accounted for by his lack of knowledge of the true facts. The real object of the motion, whatever may be its ostensible aim, is to displace the Government." Mr. Gladstone thereupon referred to official despatches to prove General Gordon's security and to justify the action which the Government had taken. He contended that the charges failed to note the fact that General Gordon had orders to resort to military force if peaceful measures should not prove successful. "I have a duty," Mr. Gladstone said further, "to General Gordon and a duty to the country. Both will be performed. Despite the scoff of the honorable gentleman at the climatic danger and difficulty, it may be the duty of the Government to plant a British force in that terrible country; but the Government declines to be driven on without considering the blood, the honor, and the treasure of England; and the Government also declines to enter upon a vast scheme of conquest to please a captious opposition."

A CORRESPONDENT, an officer of the Army, who has recently changed post under special orders from the A. G. O., suggests that an officer when ordered upon any duty which involves the filing of his orders with vouchers for mileage, transportation of baggage, etc., should be furnished with five copies of the printed orders—two for the quartermaster, two for the paymaster, and one for himself for file with his retained papers. This practice, says our correspondent, "would save much annoyance, save friction, and make the papers of the accounting and disbursing officers neater and less bulky, with no additional work to any one." As at the A. G. O., and at each division and department headquarters, a printing establishment is maintained, the inauguration of the system here suggested would be

attended with no difficulty; the printer could just as well strike off twenty copies as five. Indeed, we understand that the practice of sending extra copies, although perhaps not as many as five, does obtain at some of the headquarters, but for practical purposes it would seem expedient that the rule should be made general by orders from competent authority.

UNDER the authority of a resolution of the House, the Secretaries of War and Navy have appointed a board to consider the expediency of constructing an interior line of waterways for the protection of the seaboard of the Atlantic and Gulf States. The board consists of General Newton and General Gillmore of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and Lieutenant-Commander B. H. McCalla, U. S. N. 1st Lieutenant Tasker H. Bliss, 1st U. S. Artillery, is the Recorder of the Board.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, as President of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, recommends to Congress the adoption of such legislation as will allow the admission of insane inmates of said Home to the Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington. By act of Congress of several years since the insane inmates of volunteer Homes are allowed to be placed in this hospital, and are cared for at Government expense. It is desired to have this privilege extended to the inmates of the Government Home. At present the expense of the treatment of insane soldiers from this institution is paid for from the funds of the Home.

SEVERAL veterans of the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac visited the battlefields of Fredericksburg this week, and reviewed the scenes. Gen. Doubleday, U. S. A., explained to the assemblage the movements of the extreme left of the Federal lines, and General Ayres pointed out the movements of the artillery. A reception and a lunch was tendered the visitors at the Opera House, and among those present were Generals Newton, Hunt, Doubleday, Ayres, Slocum, Hazen, Longstreet, etc. After lunch appropriate addresses were made, and then the party visited Marye's Heights, where Colonel Herbert, Generals Hunt, Newton, and Longstreet, and Colonel Jackson pointed out and explained the movements during the conflict there in days gone by.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, in an interview last Friday with a reporter of the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* says that with a grain of truth there is a general misrepresentation of what he is stated to have said about Grant, Sherman, Meade and McClellan, in the interview with him published by the *Indianapolis Journal*, and which we published last week. He particularly denies saying that he thought General McClellan could have entered Richmond if he had pushed on across the Chickahominy, and that General Lee thought so too. Mr. Davis says: "General Lee did not think so, and had assured me that if McClellan made the attempt he would be upon his heels before he could break the line of defense which I, with a small force on the south side of the Chickahominy, would maintain."

A DESPATCH of May 15, from Buford, Dakota, states that Paymaster Charles H. Whipple, U. S. Army, and escort, while journeying between there and Glendive, May 13, were attacked by road agents, and Sergeant Conrad, Troop F, 7th Cavalry, was killed and two men wounded. The mules of Paymaster Whipple's ambulance becoming frightened by the firing, ran away, and this saved the loss of the public funds. Troop F, 7th Cavalry, has gone to the scene of the trouble.

MR. HALE still being absent, nothing was done by the Senate Naval Committee on Thursday. His absence has also delayed action by the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill. There was no meeting of the Naval Committee of the House.

WE publish a brief despatch this week from our correspondent at Houston, Texas, with reference to the Inter-State Drill and Competition at that place, and shall have a further account next week.

THE Secretary of War sent to the House of Representatives, on Thursday of last week, a letter from the Commanding Officer of the Post of Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, enclosing the proceedings of the Board of Survey in regard to the loss of clothing by certain enlisted men of that post by fire in February last. It appears from the report that the enlisted men by whom the losses were sustained, neglected their own property in order to save the property of the Government. It is recommended by the board, in which recommendations all the officials concur, that authority be given by Congress for a gratuitous issue of clothing in lieu of that lost.

THE SWAIM COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE cross-examination of Mr. Bateman was continued on Friday of last week. He said his business of dealing in pay vouchers of officers was not carried on for a very long time. He had invested about \$2,000 in that way, and only got one good pay account. He also declared that after the publication of Gen. Swaim's note to the Secretary of War witness sent for him, and said to him that they would have to go over the whole thing again, as he (Swaim) had given a statement to the Secretary of War which he (witness) believed to be absolutely untrue and was not prepared to stand. The witness also testified on cross-examination that Swaim had invested in 4,000 shares of the Columbia Copper Mining Company, No. 2. He declared that Gen. Swaim said to him concerning Col. Morrow: "Now, Bateman, if Cooke and the rest of you don't chip in and help me out in what he owes me, I will squeeze him at the War Department, so that none of you will get your money." Being asked why he had not seen Swaim about the suit on the \$5,000 note, witness replied: "Because I considered it a mild species of blackmail and paid no attention to it." He added that he had sent for Humphreys a day or two after the note was presented and had tried to get him to make an affidavit before a notary public as to the circumstances under which the due bill was transferred to him, which affidavit he had intended to use as the basis for the charges he had since filed with the Secretary of War against Gen. Swaim. Humphreys would not make the affidavit then, and had not since made it. Witness was positive that the due bill was not considered a matter for arbitration, but was to be surrendered to him before his charges were withdrawn. The difference to be arbitrated was the difference about a few hundred dollars between himself and Swaim, to force the settlement of which, Swaim, he said, had told him the suit on the note had been brought. Witness had believed that this statement of Swaim's was honestly made, until he read Swaim's reply to the Secretary of War, when the latter referred his (Bateman's) charges to Swaim for explanation.

The next witness was Mr. J. Stanley Brown, formerly private secretary to President Garfield, afterwards Mr. Bateman's partner to the middle of July, 1882. He testified to Gen. Swaim's transactions with the firm, including the purchase of the D'Aurol French claim. He had no recollection that Gen. Swaim ever claimed that this was not his property. On the 1st of July, 1882, Gen. Swaim's account was overdrawn \$307. He also gave testimony concerning the \$5,000 note of Bateman and Co. to Swaim, in substance the same as that already published. Part of the money which this note represented was in a check for \$1,000 on Bateman and Co., which was not paid, and which was charged to the account of Gen. Swaim. Witness did not know of any arrangement between Bateman and Co. and Swaim as to the future of this money.

Robert T. Humphreys, the contractor, to whom General Swaim transferred the due bill for \$5,000 testified that General Swaim owed him between \$3,500 and \$4,000 on the house he was building for him, and had asked him to take the due bill and collect it, crediting him (Swaim) with the amount he received on his account; that he presented the due bill for payment, and that payment was refused, whereupon he had authorized General Swaim to bring suit. The due bill came into his possession in March last, and was presented for payment about a week afterward. General Swaim had told him to collect what was due on it and give him credit for it. Witness's recollection was at fault as to whether he knew the amount that was due on the due bill. When he presented it he had not asked for the payment of any specific sum. Witness had surrendered the due bill to Mr. Parker when told of the agreement to arbitrate made by Gen. Swaim and Mr. Bateman. This witness was followed by Mr. Beale, cashier for Bateman and Co. He identified the due bill for \$5,000 given by Bateman to Gen. Swaim and said that it was presented at the bank for payment by Mr. Humphreys, the contractor, some time in November last, to the best of his recollection. Mr. Humphreys presented the due bill at the bank during the absence of Mr. Bateman, and demanded payment of the full amount, principal and interest. That was the first time the witness saw the paper in question. General Swaim had never mentioned to him that he possessed the due bill.

This closed the testimony for the Government, reservation being made of the right to call one other witness.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

For the defence, on Saturday, Major Carey, Paymaster, U. S. A., testified that early in April, 1883, Mr. Bateman came to the Paymaster-General's office and said to the witness that he (Bateman,) with others, had made arrangements to pool the indebtedness of Colonel Morrow to them, and had his pay accounts for two or three years. He wanted to know if arrangements could be made to have the accounts paid to a trustee and if they could be paid in Washington. Major Carey told him that the matter of going into Morrow's pay accounts rested with Col. Morrow. On the day following this conversation, Major Carey said, Colonel Morrow sent an official communication to the Paymaster-General stating that he had made an assignment of his pay to Mr. Middleton, who was appointed trustee by his creditors, and requesting that the Paymaster-General direct that his name be placed on the list of stoppages except as to Washington, in order to give additional security to his creditors.

The witness was in charge of the office at the time this letter came, and he took it to the Secretary of War, who read the letter, and stated that he would not authorize the placing of Col. Morrow's name on the list of stoppages, that he had no authority to do that, but that he had no objection to the payment of Morrow's accounts by any paymaster. The witness indorsed Col. Morrow's letter with this statement of the Secretary's,

and on April 18 instructions were sent to all the chief paymasters not to pay Morrow's account; that they would be paid by the paymaster in Washington. In answer to Gen. Pope, the witness said that neither in his conversation with the Secretary of War nor in any statements made by the Secretary to him had there been any reference made to the duplication or triplication of Col. Morrow's accounts, and so far as the witness knew, nothing was known at the War Department of the triplication or duplication of those accounts.

Paymaster-General Rochester next testified that no communication whatever had been made through him to the Secretary of War with reference to Col. Morrow's accounts, or from the Secretary of War to him about the matter. On April 14 of last year Col. Morrow came to his (witness's) office, and insisted that the witness should put it out of his (Morrow's) power to draw his pay except in Washington, whereupon the witness wrote to the chief paymasters directing them not to pay Col. Morrow's accounts, as they would be paid in Washington. The witness explained that it is not unusual for officers to apply to have their pay accounts paid only at one place. Officers travelling in Europe, and officers stationed on the frontier whose families remain East often have this done. They did not, however, ask, as Col. Morrow did, to have their pay stopped. In answer to Gen. Pope the witness said that Col. Morrow had not said anything to him about the duplication or triplication of his pay accounts, and he did not think he (Col. Morrow) had said anything about it to any officer of the War Department. The witness then volunteered the explanation that there had been, up to a little over a year ago, a regulation of the War Department that required the Paymaster-General, when he discovered that an officer had drawn on his pay accounts more than once, to call for an explanation and then report it to the War Department. He had found, after coming to Washington, that a great many officers were drawing on their pay accounts twice, and that when called upon for an explanation they would refund the money and thus prevent any opportunity of reporting them to the department. At his request the regulation in question was changed so that now, as soon as it is discovered that an officer has drawn his pay twice, the Secretary of War is notified without waiting to ask the officer for an explanation.

On Monday the first witness was Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cavalry, who said that he had gone with Maj. McKibben to Gen. Swaim to ask for a loan of \$8,000; that Swaim said he was unable to lend him that sum, but referred him to bankers who, he said, did that sort of business, and gave him a note of introduction to Mr. Bateman; that, in company with Maj. McKibben, he had gone to Bateman and Co. and asked for a loan of \$8,000, which had been refused him, and that finally he had accepted from them a loan of \$1,500, depositing accounts for four months' pay as security. He said he had not said anything to Swaim about his pay accounts at the time of their interview.

On cross-examination, witness was asked why, not knowing Gen. Swaim intimately, he had gone to him to borrow money. He replied that a mutual friend had suggested that Swaim had money to loan.

"On officers' pay vouchers?" he was asked, and replied, "Well, I suppose so."

Witness was then asked if the accounts he deposited with Bateman and Co., as security, were triplicates of his pay accounts. Mr. Calkins objected that the witness should not be asked to criminate himself, and the court sustained the objection. On further cross-examination, witness said that Mr. Bateman, having accused him of perpetrating a fraud in the matter of the pay accounts, he [witness] said that those accounts were not yet due, and that when they were presented to the Paymaster, they would be paid. Witness was asked if he recollected having had a conversation with Stephen W. Dorsey, in June or July, at the Ebbitt House, in that city, and having borrowed some money from him. He replied that he recollected the circumstance. He was then asked if he had not at that time told Mr. Dorsey that Swaim was the cause of his (witness's) getting into this trouble, and that Swaim had treated him like a Shylock. Witness replied that he had not made such a statement.

Major McKibben was called to the stand, and testified to having gone with Colonel Morrow to see General Swaim, and to the fact of their subsequent visit to the bank. Witness knew from Morrow of the condition of his accounts, and of his having duplicated and triplicated his vouchers. Did not tell Swaim about them, and did not know that Swaim knew anything about them. Had not mentioned the fact at Bateman's bank, because they had refused to lend the entire amount, and he told Morrow not to take the \$1,500 offered. He did not want to make the fact known unless the loan could be secured, and that was why he had not mentioned it to Gen. Swaim or at the bank.

Mr. Chandler said he proposed to connect this testimony with General Swaim. He proposed to prove, first, that Major McKibben knew of those fraudulent vouchers by Major McKibben's own testimony, and then to prove by circumstances that General Swaim knew of them at the time of Morrow's application to the latter for a loan. Witness in reply to further inquiries said he had learned of the existence of the duplicate and triplicate vouchers about a month before the visit to Bateman's bank. In the interview with Swaim only the general fact that Colonel Morrow was in debt had been stated in his bearing. Witness did not know of any other interview between Swaim and Morrow.

On the conclusion of the cross examination the witness made a statement to the court of his position in the matter of the negotiation of Colonel Morrow's pay accounts. He said he had found Colonel Morrow in terrible distress—almost wild. He had noticed his manner for some time, and finally had gone to him and told him he ought to go to some friend and tell him his troubles. Colonel Morrow had then told witness the state of his affairs. Witness said here: "I had nothing to do with them. I had neither borrowed a dollar from nor loaned a dollar to him. I did not belong to a poker club. What I did I did from kindly feeling for one of the most dash and brilliant officers in the Service and one of the most honorable."

General Swaim was then called to the stand and testified

to his acquaintance with Colonel Morrow, and then narrated the story of the latter's visit to him with Major McKibben, and the application to him for a loan of \$3,000. McKibben told him then that Morrow had been speculating in oil and had lost heavily, and was embarrassed and in debt. Witness had refused to lend the money, but told them that they could undoubtedly get the accommodation from some of the brokers in the city who did that kind of business. He had referred them to Bateman and Co., and possibly had given Colonel Morrow a note of introduction to Mr. Bateman. Nothing was said in the conversation about pay vouchers, and witness had no knowledge then of any duplicate vouchers issued by Colonel Morrow, and since then had no knowledge of any except by newspaper rumor and public talk. He had not learned that Bateman and Co. had lent any money to Colonel Morrow on his pay accounts until the matter was published in the newspapers. He denied having ever had a conversation on the subject with Mr. Bateman, in the latter's coupe, as related by Mr. Bateman in his testimony and also denied having had the conversation with Bateman in the latter's office, testified to by Mr. Bateman, in which the latter stated that he (Swain) had told him of securing a bill of sale on Colonel Morrow's piano, and had said: "The old man didn't get left." Bateman, he said, had told him, after the Morrow matter became noised about, that he (Bateman) had been caught by Morrow; and witness had said he was sorry, and that was all there was about it. Witness then testified that the only financial transaction he had ever had with Colonel Morrow was lending him \$150 without security, without even a note for the amount. Some time after he had made the loan, Col Morrow wished to sell him his piano for \$150, and witness agreed to take it, but next day after their conversation, Colonel Morrow told him that his wife had sold the piano.

Witness's attention was then called to the conversation testified to by Mr. Bateman, in which he (witness) was said to have threatened to "squeeze" Col. Morrow at the War Department, so that the bankers could not get their money unless they contributed to help him (the witness) out on his account against Morrow. Witness denied having made such a threat, but said he had once said to Mr. Bateman, with some warmth, when the latter had been talking of his losses by Army officers, that he thought it was too late for them (the bankers) to talk about fraud after they had seized on Morrow's assets, and absorbed them to pay his indebtedness to them, they having been making money by him, to the exclusion of bakers and butchers and grocers' bills, and such accommodation loans as his (the witness's), and had asked him why, if they wanted to act fairly, they had not included all Col. Morrow's debts, as they had included all his assets. He had also, he said, told Bateman that a groceryman had been to him (Swain) to ask what he should do about a bill he had against Morrow, and he (witness) had said that that class of claims might give the bankers trouble.

On Tuesday he detailed conversations he had had with Mr. Bateman at the time he (witness) sought to obtain a statement of his accounts that he could understand. The substance of these conversations was that Bateman thought the statement prepared by Swain of the condition of his accounts was entirely unlike the accounts as kept at the bank, and Gen. Swain could not understand the statements furnished him by the bank. A time was fixed, witness stated, when they could get together on a Sunday afternoon and go over the accounts, but though witness was at the place of meeting within 10 minutes of the time fixed Bateman did not appear.

Gen. Swain was questioned as to the investment in French claims. He said that Mr. Bateman told him that D'Antrui had some claims before the French and American Claims Commission, some of which had been passed by the commission, that he wanted to raise \$1,000, and was willing to pay good interest on the loan if he could get it, and to put up as collateral the certificate of award of one claim by the commission. He (witness) had sent a check for \$1,000 to Bateman and Co., and authorized them to purchase the certificate of award for him, and to get the necessary papers. Some time afterward he called at Bateman and Co.'s and asked to be shown his securities. He was handed the papers showing the purchase of a claim of D'Antrui's pending before the commission. This he took away, but afterward returned it to the bank, with the statement that it did not belong to him. He had never had possession of the paper afterward.

With respect to the assignment of the due bill for \$5,000 to Bright, Humphreys and Co., witness testified that, having made repeated effort to secure an adjustment of his accounts with Bateman and Co. without success, and having this due bill in his possession, he determined to push the question to a settlement in the only tribunal he knew of where it could be properly decided. Being indebted to Bright, Humphreys and Co., he transferred the due bill to them for them to collect whatever was due on it, knowing that if he owed Bateman and Co. anything on any account that that indebtedness would be an offset to the due bill. He transferred the due bill rather than bring suit upon it in his own name, because he didn't want the notoriety of a suit in his own name. When it was reported to witness that payment had been refused he had directed suit to be brought, but instructed his attorneys not to begin proceedings until the last term day, because he thought that Bateman would come to him and make some proposition as to an adjustment of their differences. After the suit had been brought the next he heard in relation to it was that charges had been filed against him in the War Department by Bateman. He then told the story of the meeting with Bateman the day after the charges were made to fix up matters. Witness stated that in his endorsement upon the Secretary's letter he had intended to deny absolutely and completely every accusation of fraud or of attempt at fraud, or of knowledge of or connection in any possible manner with the negotiation of fraudulent pay accounts.

On cross-examination Mr. Chandler pointed out two transactions in stocks which appeared in the statements furnished by the firm to Swain, in which Swain was charged with losses, which did not appear in Swain's statement submitted in evidence. The witness said he had no recollection of the transactions; could not say whether there had been any such; would not say that there had not been. Witness admitted that he had had money on deposit in the bank, subject to margins, to be appropriated to the payment of losses if he sustained them, and to be increased by his gains if he did gain.

Several times during the examination, when legal objections were made by counsel to questions asked witnesses, Gen. Pope informed them that the court proposed to examine the witnesses, if they saw fit, without regard to the rules of evidence. He said on one of these occasions that the court was determined to get at all the facts in the case, and would ask such questions as they thought would bring out those facts.

On Wednesday the defendant, Gen. Swain, was on the witness stand during almost the whole of the session and underwent a severe cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Chandler. The proceedings were continued, to a greater extent than on any other day of the inquiry, by fits and starts, some of them being quite heated and calling for the intervention of the Court.

The cross-examination of Gen. Swain drew from him the admission that he had had only one account at Bateman and Co.'s, and that was subject to the demands of his stock transactions and to check; also, that that was the account to which he referred in his statement to the Secretary of War. He persisted in the assertion that the amount represented by the due bill was a loan to Bateman and Co., and that Bateman had asked him to let him have it on the same terms that Brown had had it, but he could not recollect whether the agreement was or was not that he should have ten per cent. on all Bateman's profits in the business, as had been the agreement with respect to Brown's profits. Letters were introduced showing that Swain had been informed by Bateman that the latter had purchased for him 4,000 shares of stock in Columbia Copper Companies Nos. 2 and 3, although the defence had complained that Swain had not been so informed, and had presented in evidence early in the inquiry a letter which purported to be a statement from Bateman to Swain that he had purchased 4,000 shares of No. 2 only. An earlier letter from Bateman to Swain showed that the purchase of stock in Companies Nos. 2 and 3 had been reported to Swain. When asked by Mr. Chandler why he had not presented this letter instead of the other, Gen. Swain replied that it was because "he didn't want to." Considerable amusement was created in the court room by the reading of a letter from Gen. Swain to Bateman, dated Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 21, 1882, in which, alluding to his (Swain's) efforts to dispose of Columbia Copper Company stock, he said: "I have two fellows on the hooks for some of the stock, and if I can fasten them I will let you know the amount necessary to telegraph."

The most important part of the examination was that which relates to Gen. Swain's knowledge of the duplication of Col. Morrow's pay accounts.

Mr. Chandler asked the witness if he supposed, when he wrote to the Secretary of War in explanation of Bateman's charges that Colonel Morrow came to him to raise money on "several months' pay accounts," that the Secretary would understand from that that Morrow wanted to raise \$9,000. The witness replied that he supposed the standard fact in his letter was that he had had nothing to do with Morrow's pay accounts. He had considered the amount very immaterial.

Mr. Chandler said that the letter to the Secretary was an evasion. It did not, he said, contain one single fact that one officer would state to another in reply to a request for an explanation. Swain's failure to state that Morrow came to him for \$9,000, he said, showed his unwillingness to state the whole transaction. He added that this being the case he was entitled to ask the witness what he supposed the Secretary would understand by "several months' pay accounts."

Mr. Chandler here endeavored to secure the admission from General Swain that when he threatened to make trouble at the War Department, he meant that he would be able to make trouble by showing that the pay accounts on which Morrow had borrowed the money from the bankers were fraudulent. Mr. Chandler asked if he had not made this statement to Bateman because he had in mind that if the attention of the Department were called to the matter it would result in Morrow's dismissal from the Army. Witness replied that he had in mind that if the War Department learned that a syndicate of bankers were drawing all of Morrow's pay and that butchers', bakers', and other bills of like character remained unpaid, there might be trouble for bankers.

Mr. Chandler asked witness if he did not remember that he (witness) had decided at that very time as Judge Advocate General of the Army that the debts contracted by an officer were not subjects that the Department could take cognizance of if the officer neglected to pay them.

Witness replied that that was his decision, but it did not bind the War Department.

After some further examination of the witness, Mr. Terry, a clerk in the War Department, was placed on the stand and testified to having gone over Swain's accounts at Bateman and Co.'s with the object of settling their differences. Pending his examination the Court adjourned.

On Thursday Mr. Ferry, a clerk in the office of the Judge Advocate General, testified to efforts made by him, at Gen. Swain's request, to secure a settlement of the differences with Bateman. Mr. MacDonald testified concerning the preparation of the indorsement on the letter to the Secretary of War.

The defense at this point rested their case, stating that they had one other witness to examine with reference to the D'Antrui claim before closing, but that he was not in the city, and by permission of the Court they would call him later.

The Judge Advocate then announced that the Court would call Mr. Myron M. Parker, the real estate agent, and Mr. J. Stone, of the War Department.

Mr. Chandler then called Mr. Bateman in rebuttal. He said that the difference between the statement prepared by Gen. Swain of his accounts with Bateman and Co., and the accounts furnished Swain by the firm was that Swain's statement did not mention five transactions in stocks on Swain's order shown in Bateman and Co.'s statement, on which there had been losses. He produced his books and showed them entered on the purchase and sales book and on the ledger, and submitted the letter press copy books showing that letters had been written to Gen. Swain notifying him of these transactions. Gen. Swain testified that the statement of his accounts which he had had prepared, and which did not agree with those of Bateman and Co., was made up from the notices received by him from Bateman and Co. of his stock transactions. Mr. Bateman submitted a copy in the letter press copy book of one notice sent Swain of two transactions—one in Pacific Mail and one in Central Pacific—only one of which, that in Pacific Mail, appeared on Gen. Swain's statement.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Sergeant J. F. Boyer, Co. E, 22d Infantry, recently tried at Fort Lyon, Col., for "quitting his guard," General Angur says: "Here the Court, by its finding upon the specification, convicts the accused of *quitting his guard*, without proper authority; and yet acquits him of violation of the 40th Article of War, which defines the offence in the very same words, viz: 'Any officer or soldier who *quits his guard*.' * * * without leave from his superior officer, except in a case of urgent necessity." If there had been proper occasion to leave the guard, (though no urgent necessity is alleged or proved), the offence would none the less be complete in the staying away unnecessarily, as in this case, while looking on at gambling."

"Under Fourteen Flies" is an account of the life and adventure of Brig.-Gen. McIvor, who has been a distinguished cavalry soldier having served under 14 nationalities, and gone through deadly perils and hairbreadth escapes sufficient to make the story of the modern soldier of fortune stranger than fiction. The work is written by Capt. W. D. L'Estrange, and is published by Tinsley Bros., London.

SOME HINTS FOR SHARPSHOOTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: War Department Order No. 12, of 1884, establishing the new grade of sharpshooter, and for the first time in our service calling for long range firings, led me to visit the rifle range for the purpose of qualifying in this new grade. Now that I have been over the ground and find myself familiar with the work at all the required ranges with the service rifle, I feel much inclined to give a little of my experience, and a few hints that may be of interest to Army marksmen who have this work to do.

Your article commenting upon G. O. No. 12 in your issue of March 1, led me to hasten the tests I wished to make, and in consequence I found myself on Creedmoor in April, and when it was very windy and rainy, and myself in anything but good condition; but I worked away at my practice, and soon had the required scores at 200, 300, and 600 yards, and at the second day's firing afterwards I secured the scores at 800 yards, and then I was compelled to stop on account of bad weather and strong head winds, blowing from 10 to 2 o'clock, and very changeable. It was a rare occurrence that I held the target for the five shots of a score in these winds. At 900 yards, they were too much for me, too much for the rifle, and too much for the ammunition, I guess.

My practice in these head winds, and they were often genuine "fish tails," was an excellent preparation for the winds from the rear that came soon after, and in which I made my scores at 900 and 1,000 yards, and I found then but little of the trouble I had experienced with the head winds; in fact, I had a fair mastery of the situation, and I enjoyed it immensely. It was wonderfully gratifying to get, with my last score, 20 out of 25 and 29 out of 35, and to see and feel how beautifully the bullet responded to the movement of the sight slide, and the certainty with which the hold off was told by the bullet on the target.

I am now fully assured that the percentages named in G. O. 12 are quite within the capacity of the Service rifle and ammunition, and that the end of the target year will find many marksmen with sharpshooters' scores to their credit and to encourage all to try for them I gladly give a few hints that may be of use to marksmen and may materially assist them in securing their scores.

I need say almost nothing of the short range firing, but it may do well to remind marksmen that ammunition may be wasted, absolutely wasted, if the eye and finger are not educated to work in harmony, and to this end sighting and pulling the trigger is almost as competent as actual firing, and should be resorted to, and the ammunition reserved for the necessity that may be found in making these scores—it may all be needed, and even more, before they are made.

I fired over four hundred shots with all the care possible to get these twelve qualifying scores by ninety shots, besides near two hundred shots fired to assure me as to sight and position with the Service rifle, to the use of which I had become unaccustomed, making over six hundred shots in all. In good weather all this might not have been needed, but no safe reckoning can be made upon the weather. Never waste a shot; even fire your warning shot at the target if you can, and always keep your rifle in good order.

When in practice firing, preparatory to firing for the 200 yards scores, do all the firing practicable at 300 yards; this will make the 300 yard work seem easier and give confidence as well as competence. At 300 yards, kneeling, take the tactical position and wear heavy, stiff soled shoes or boots, take plenty of time to sight, and return to a standing position after each shot, and be very careful to remember what the "pull off" was. I mean, be careful, and remember where the sight was when the flash of the discharge illuminated it. Three hundred yards firing on the third class or C target calls for the nicest adjustments, and a marksman to do good work must be able unerringly to "call his shots," barring, of course, the effects of unsure winds, etc.

At 600 yards, firing on second class or B target, circumstances, and, indeed, most all conditions, are changed, and much more complicated than at the short ranges. It is here that wind and light must be studied and carefully recorded after each shot. Of course, every marksman has assured for himself the best lying position, and, no matter how excellently well another may do, taking quite a different one from his, he will not think of changing his; no, he must have found the position in which he feels the most comfortable, and that suits him best, all things considered, and he must not change, for it is here he gets his schooling for the long ranges, and he must make no mistakes now, or none that he does not correct. It is here he must study the effect of different winds, and learn fully the value of the markings on his sight and those upon the target, and here, too, he should learn to use the most practical system for our military sight—the "hold off" system.

I can find no better name for it. What I mean by this is that he should learn to hold at any point, on or off the target, that may be necessary to secure bulls'-eyes. I have found it much better than moving sight leaf for the changes of wind. But to explain: First hold, and habitually so, under the bull's-eye, leaving quite a distinct line of white between the front sight and the black; if the shot is a good four, or centre, do not in any case move the sight, but "hold off" for all the other shots in the score. Changes of wind and light may call for a change of two feet from where the first shot was held, but it does not matter—hold there, don't move the sight, for the next shot may come back under the black. Many otherwise good scores have been ruined by an uncertain moving of the sight leaf. It is far easier and more correct to make the needed changes with the sight on the face of the target.

I have often tested this, and I am sure this is the most practical military way, and especially is this the case with the very primitive sight markings of the Springfield rifle. Study this and get used to it at 600 yards, for it will be needed in all its perfection when back at a thousand yards. Take a most deliberate aim, always giving ample time for

latter, especially in service against a mob, and exhorted the regiment to make special efforts to increase their standing in rifle practice. (We have heard the General Inspector of Rifle Practice give the same advice on a previous occasion of the same kind.) The remarks were well received, and at their conclusion the 63 marksmen advanced to the front and received their decorations. The regiment then filed out of the Armory to the sound of the field music, and marched to 5th avenue, where a few battalion exercises were executed under command of the colonel, after which the home march was taken up down to 23d street to the Armory, where the regiment arrived about 11 p. m., and was dismissed.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Colonel James H. Jones.—Companies A, B and F, 12th Regt., assembled at their armory on Tuesday evening, May 13, 1884, for "outdoor drill and instruction." The assembly was ordered at 7.15 p. m., sharp, but the command did not leave the armory until about 8 o'clock. Capt. Chas. S. Burns, of Co. B, was in command. Before leaving the armory, the companies were equalized in 16 files. The weather which had been beautiful during the day, took a sudden change towards night, and at 7 o'clock a slight fall of rain came, stopping at intervals, which gave hopes to many that it would yet turn out a fine evening. Under this supposition Cos. A and B did not take their overcoats. Co. F wisely rolled theirs and slung them across their bodies. On leaving the armory the command marched in column of sub-divisions (or companies) up Broadway to 59th St. and thence along the sidewalk up 8th Ave. By the time 63d St. was reached the rain commenced to come down in earnest, the command was halted and the lucky company that had brought their overcoats put them on, while those who had not any felt like going back after them. The command continued up 8th Ave., at times in rout step and frequently meeting uneven sidewalks and stepping into numerous holes. The route now lay down 110th St. to 7th Ave., where the command was formed in close column of companies right in front, after which a short drill in battalion movements were executed as well as could be expected in a drenching rain.

This drill consisted of a number of close column formations right and left in front from the march, and company A, under Lieut. H. D. Lockwood, as skirmishers. Capt. Marbury, with Company B, had the right and Lieut. D. S. Appleton, with Company F, the left of the column. Street riot duty was executed during the march, and nothing was left undone to make the march out instructive. At 169th Street a halt was called, arms stacked, and Sergt. Moffitt of Co. K, was given control of the Battalion. A charge was at once made in the good things provided by the Battalion Commissary, Lt. Hart, and, in less time than it takes to tell, the wet and tired soldiers had forgotten the long slippery march, and were as happy as the day is long. 169th St. was reached at 10.15 o'clock, a little over two hours from the armory. Assembly was again sounded at midnight and amid the glare of calcium lights and colored fires, a handsome dress parade was held. Lieut. Boylan acting adjutant, and then the column took up the march for home, street riot duty and skirmish drill being executed on Central Avenue. The battalion reached its armory shortly after two o'clock p. m., all well satisfied with the "march out," and anxious for a repetition at an early day, and when fine weather would be assured.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Captain W. C. Casey, of Company I, 7th Regiment, in publishing the record of drills for the season just ended, congratulates the company upon its present condition in every respect, and urges upon each and every member to continue their zeal for its good and welfare for the future. It is believed that its record of drills has never been equalled, as from a roll of 101 members 53 have been present at every roll call, while 11 have missed but one drill. The following is the average present by months: October, 88; November, 90%; December, 85%; January, 82.4%; February, 94; March, 95.2%. Actual general average at drills, 91. Actual general average at parades, 90.13.

The 17th Separate Company, of Flushing, had a parade at the armory on Wednesday, May 14. A class for special instruction and drill is established, under Sgt. Frank N. Bell as instructor, to meet Saturdays until further order. Members attending squad drill are not excused from parades.

Deputy General W. H. Brownell, reviewed the 531 Regiment on Wednesday, and presented the marksmen's badges. The 69th passed in review before General Stone, late of the Egyptian Army, on Thursday, May 15, at Madison Square Garden. The 22d field day at Governor's Island on Thursday, May 15, was a success in every respect.

The Brooklyn organizations have the "marching-out fever" badly, but the *Apple*, in its issue of Sunday, May 11, states that it begins to look very much as though the march out, from being a commendable undertaking in practical field work, is likely to degenerate into a purely junketing expedition. It is noticeable that in several recent orders issued by company commanders, urging their men to join in an undertaking of this description, the inducement held out has been, not the benefit as soldiers to be derived by them in so doing, but the "good time to be enjoyed at the 'shore dinner'" which awaits them at the end of the tramp. One commandant goes so far as to say that "the question of expense must not deter any one from going."

The 23d parades at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Saturday, May 17, for a drill in the school of the battalion.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The militia will hold their annual drills as follows, providing the law permits: 1st Regiment, Sept. 19, Boston Common; 2d Regt., Sept. 18, South Deerfield; 5th Regt., May 14, Boston Common; 6th Regt., Sept. 10, Boston Common; 8th Regt., Sept. 25, Boston Common; 9th Regt., May 30, Boston Common; 1st Battalion of Cavalry, May 22, Boston Common; 1st Corps of Cadets, Oct. 18, Boston Common; 2d Corps of Cadets, June 23, Salem; Battery C, June 17, Malden; Company F, Cavalry, Sept. 2, Westford. The 1st Brigade will encamp at South Framingham, June 14; 1st Corps of Cadets at Downer Landing, July 14, and 2d Corps of Cadets at Essex, August 5.

Adjutant-General Dalton has just completed his armory inspections, and according to his own story is well satisfied with the result, in spite of the fact that the idea when first brought out was received with anything but favor. It seems now that the new system has borne good fruits, and especially have all the companies profited in point of guard and other duties, generally neglected under the old system of company and battalion movements, and nothing else. The official report has not yet been published, but we learn that Gen. Dalton has made statements in regard to the inspections to the following effect:

"The militia never was in so efficient a state as at present. The result shows 44 companies of the militia to be in good condition; 20 in excellent condition, and 18 in fair shape. The trouble with the 18 companies was a lack of attendance, and a lack of knowledge of the setting up drill and sentry duty. Seven of the companies of the militia were not in good condition. Two causes for this seemed to be lack of interest of their members and of the citizens of the places in which they are located. The best companies are those that are supported and assisted by the citizens. Two inspection demonstrated that great attention is being paid to guard duty, setting up drill, and in every essential that goes to make a perfect citizen soldier the militia of to-day are far in advance of anything heretofore seen. Commanders of companies were found to be, almost without an exception, capable and hard workers, but the lieutenants, as a rule, were the poorest company officers found."

This may be accounted for by the fact that lieutenants have but little chance to exercise independent command, and when hastily called upon to do so are nervous and slack. Non-commissioned officers were found to be particularly efficient, and all seemed to have quite clear ideas as to their duties and responsibilities. The result of the financial examination of the militia proved particularly pleasing and really astonishing. The generally accepted idea that militia companies are extravagant and always in debt is completely brushed aside by the result of the recent inspections. Out of 68 companies, four only are in debt—the amount of indebtedness being \$1,475, one company alone owing \$1,000 of this amount. A singular thing about this indebtedness is that every cent of it can be charged directly to the fact that these four companies contracted their debts by going on excursions. Since Jan. 1 647 enlisted men had been discharged from the militia on account of the expiration of their term of enlistment, and 731 had joined, showing a decided net gain in membership, which, at the present time, is greater than it ever has been since its reorganization.

Muster in rolls up to May 9 shows the actual strength of the State force, as follows:

	Total rolls.	Max. rolls.	Short.
1st Infantry.....	617	712	95
2d Infantry.....	407	476	69
5th Infantry.....	396	476	80
6th Infantry.....	673	712	109
8th Infantry.....	573	712	139
9th Infantry.....	392	476	84
A Cavalry.....	65	77	12
D Cavalry.....	74	73	4
F Cavalry.....	78	83	5
A Battery.....	69	84	15
B Battery.....	73	83	10

The 5th Regiment drilled on Boston Common on May 14.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

The project to inspect the uniforms, arms and equipments, of the first Brigade in the park on May 30, and to wind up the day with a dress parade and march into the city was given up, owing, we presume, to the objection of those of the Guard who are members of the Grand Army, and to the probability of there being on that account, but a small turn out, and, instead, the organizations will be inspected in their armories: the 1st Regiment, on the evening of May 19; 2d Regiment, May 20; 3d Regiment, May 21; Battalion State Fencibles, May 22.

A fine inspection of the city commands as to their efficiency in drill, sentry duty, etc., has been concluded.

In averaging the standing of the militia it has been the practice of the inspectors for several years past to mark the highest 100; meaning "superior" or "excellent," which does not show the relative merit of the organizations of the entire division, but is only a comparison by each inspector of the commands coming under his immediate notice, instead of indicating, as it should, the standard of efficiency to which they have attained.

The better way would be to use 100 as indication of "perfection." Scarcely a single, more probably not a single company would come up to it, but if all the inspectors were proficient in their duties our spring inspections would afford a much better basis upon which to judge of the efficiency of our troops than does the annual inspection in camp, when the 100 is also used as indicating superiority, but is more guess work than reality. Taking 100 to indicate "perfection," it is scarcely necessary to say that not a single company in the 1st Brigade is entitled to that average. In battalion drill the companies of the 1st are very nearly on a par, and a fair average would be 90 to 95. The regiment is not in as good drill as at this time last year, when 95 would have fairly indicated the knowledge of battalion drill shown by officers and men. In skirmishing they are lacking. Companies H and G took the lead, some portion of Company G's drill being the better, the rally by company especially being good, and would have been effective against an enemy, though the men gave too much attention to getting into the exact numbered position formerly held in the line. In sentry duty the average of the regiment would be nearer 80 to 85. In the setting up exercise the men go through the motions, though not always correctly, yet with more or less regularity, but in doing so the position taken is such that it is not and never will be of much benefit.

In the 3d Regiment Companies A and D, when under their respective captains, in battalion drill would average very nearly up to the 100, but several of the other companies are much inferior; in consequence, the average of the regiment is lowered and hardly equals that of the 1st. In skirmishing Companies B and D were the best, averaging 80.90. In sentry duty the 2d is the equal of the 1st. The setting up exercise is not as regular as in the 1st, but has so far apparently been neither more nor less beneficial.

The exhibition of battalion drill in the 3d Regiment was poor, and an average of 75 to 80 would be all that is in justice due. In skirmishing the average was better, and Company F was equal to, if not better than, any other company in the brigade. Sentry duty, poor, and "setting up" equal to the average of the two previous regiments.

In the Battalion State Fencibles more attention was given to details than in any of the other commands, and the movements were executed by the companies with the precision of clockwork; consequently, the battalion drill, though not perfection, would average close to it. The skirmish drill would also call for an average of at least 95, but sentry duty was somewhat below. In the "setting up" exercise the movements throughout the battalion were made with the regularity of a machine, but, like in the other commands, that is the most that can be said. All in all, the battalion should have the highest average in the brigade. Of the Gray Invincibles (independent colored company) it may be said they are cramped for drill room, and, considering this, they are entitled to a great deal of credit for whatever they do. Sentry duty appears to be their forte, and an average of 90 is not too much. In the manual of arms 95 is perfectly fair.

The city troop was below the average of the rest of the brigade in sentry duty, which was a surprise, considering that they did well last summer. One of the faults of the skirmish drill, in every organization, was the lack of snap, the blazing away at their own men (frequently in retreat the fire was directed against their own line), no use of the knee as a support when aiming, and the almost universal failure to load before going on the skirmish line.

The manual in the three regiments could well be improved, if more attention was given to the details. The several companies of the 6th Regiment are being inspected by Capt. Vaux, separately, in their respective armories, located in the towns surrounding Philadelphia.

TOWNELEY.

MINNESOTA.

Col. W. B. Bend, in General Order No. 1, announces that the 1st Regiment will be inspected by the Inspector-General during this month, in full uniform, as follows: Monday, May 13, 8 o'clock p. m., Armory R. d. Wing, Company G; Tuesday, May 13, 8 o'clock p. m., Armory St. Paul, field, staff, non commissioned staff, band, Companies C, D, and E; Wednesday, May 14, 8 o'clock p. m., Armory Minneapolis, Companies A, B, and I; Thursday, May 15, 8 o'clock p. m., Armory Stillwater, Company K; Wednesday, May 21, 8 o'clock p. m., Armory Farquhar Falls, Company F; Tuesday, May 27, 2.30 o'clock p. m., Armory Litchfield, Company H.

MISSOURI.

The militia meeting which took place in the beginning of the week, in St. Louis, was not as well attended as was expected. Gen. Sherman put in an appearance early in the evening, but of 150 prominent citizens invited to be present, only 15 had arrived up to 9 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order, and it was decided to go into executive session. After some financial and other reports by Col. Butler, Gen. Sherman was put in the chair, and Mr. Kalb officiated as secretary. A committee of five was appointed for the selection of a committee of fifteen on legislation and another

on finance. A great deal of disappointment was expressed at the light attendance, and Gen. Sherman did not seem to be very much impressed with the military enthusiasm of the citizens of St. Louis.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

At least four companies of the 8th O. N. G. will go to Ashtabud next Friday to assist at a double hanging. The law requires that the execution shall be private, but on two previous occasions in that section of the State large crowds from the country and towns of the vicinity gathered to the scene, overpowered the small force placed for defence, broke down the enclosure and saw the "justice done."

An immense crowd will assemble again with the same object and purpose, but it is safe to say the result will be different.

The Court of Inquiry that met lately to investigate the charges against the 4th O. N. G., while at Cincinnati, has adjourned for two weeks. It is reported that they find the charges true—drunkenness and cowardice on the part of both officers and men—except the Springfield company and a few individual cases.

The special grand jury appointed to consider the riot have made a report in which they commend highly the conduct of the 14th Regiment, O. N. G., at the time of the riot, and praise the bravery of Captain Desmond, who lost his life in the court house. Fifty-four indictments were returned, covering 12 different grades of crime.

THE FAILURE OF THE GRANTS.

THE New York World publishes the report which follows of an interview with Col. Fred. D. Grant, late of General Sheridan's staff. It gives the most exact account we have yet seen of the misfortunes which have overtaken Gen. Grant and his family, involving them all in financial ruin:

Col. Fred. Grant's countenance wore a careworn and pitiful appearance.

"Yes, I am absolutely penniless," said he in sad tone. "Ward has ruined us all. My brother Ulysses has just rented a little cottage in Morristown, N. J., and will immediately leave the city. I also have a little house there. Whether I shall be able to keep it or not I do not know. I scarcely know where I stand."

"The secret of the whole trouble is the false representations made to us by Ward and his rashness in speculation. When the firm was established, three years ago, Fish and Ward represented to my brother Ulysses that they were each worth at least \$250,000. My brother was possessed of about the same amount of money. For a year the firm did a good business. Ward so completely won the confidence of my brother that he gave Ward the privilege of signing all the checks, of looking after the books, and, in fact, of attending to nearly all the business. My brother was not so grossly negligent as the public have been given to understand. For the past three years, almost from the very beginning of business in fact, his domestic affairs have consumed the greater portion of his time. When the firm began business he was exceedingly attentive to all its details. He soon became foolish enough to trust in Ward. When my father and brother Jesse learned of the success of the firm they both invested large sums of money with it. Ward assured them that they would have a bonanza."

"A short time ago my father was induced to become a general partner. At the same time he placed something like \$200,000 in the firm. I came on from Chicago about a year ago. My wealth all told then amounted to \$57,000. I was induced to go to Ward, and induced by visions of enormous profits promised by him placed nearly the whole of it in his hands for investment. Neither the general, my brothers nor myself ever took a cent from the firm, excepting for actual expenses. Ward, on the contrary, has been living fast and taking all he could get. Although I was but a customer, I on Tuesday morning last considered that I was worth at least \$500,000, nearly all of which was on deposit with the firm at the time of the crash. I must say that neither the general, my brothers, nor myself ever suspected that Ward was speculating so rashly as recent developments indicate."

"Since the crash we have ascertained that to one person he would reveal startling intelligence of prospective profits when possibly the money invested had long ago been lost. To another he would confide the most alluring and deceptive secrets in order to secure his money for his own investment. As far back as two years ago we heard that he had held out inducements to investors based upon the secret influence which General Grant had at Washington for securing profitable Government contracts. When this report reached the ears of my father he communicated it to Ward and threatened to withdraw from the firm. Ward assured him that he had never offered such inducements to any one."

NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING.

"Have you any idea as to what the assets of Grant and Ward are?"

"None whatever. They do not know themselves. We hardly know where the money is gone. For my part, I have been so blind that I am unable to say where the \$500,000 I had a week ago is. I suppose Ward could give more authentic information upon the subject than I can. All I know is that my brothers and myself have lost everything we had in Ward's 'blind pool.' What amount that may be is still a mystery to me and many others."

"What is your opinion of Mr. Vanderbilt's action as to the \$150,000 check held by him against the General?"

"I think he has shown himself to be a magnanimous man. When he ascertained that father was so seriously embarrassed through the rashness of Ward, and that father had already caused Mr. McNamee to draw up conveyances of a portion of his and mother's property to satisfy the obligation, Mr. Vanderbilt sent a note to him saying that he did not desire the property, but begged further to cancel the obligation at his will. He assured father of his profoundest sympathy and wished him to take his own time to arrange for a settlement. You can rest assured, though, that while father has a cent in the world it will be employed in cancelling his indebtedness. Aside from the property, the proceeds of which will be employed to settle with Mr. Vanderbilt, father will turn the remainder of his holdings in as assets to pay the indebtedness of the firm of Grant and Ward."

"What is your opinion of the action of the Senate in passing the bill placing the General on the retired list at full pay?"

"I think it is no more than just and right. It ought to have been done long ago. I had not heard of the passage of the bill. Father certainly needs money if he never did before. He would readily make use of the fund of \$250,000, so kindly contributed by the people, to aid in satisfying his obligations were he able to do so. It is so restricted, however, that he cannot touch a cent above the interest. I am perfectly free to say that we have all of us been fools to trust our means to Ward. The gross rashness, however, which he has exhibited calls not for sympathy but for the severest condemnation."

Mr. Ward, in his testimony before a referee, stated that he simply borrowed from Peier to pay Paul. He borrowed money at a high rate of interest to pay debts previously contracted. The other partners in the firm knew comparatively little about it. Though the transactions were carried on through Grant and Ward, they were mainly personal. He did it to avoid becoming hopelessly insolvent, and to endeavor to keep the actual state of affairs from the public. Not for two years had he been able to pay his debts without raising money at a high rate of interest. The crisis which had overtaken him was not unexpected.

Mr. Ward was asked about the Government contracts which investors claim to have understood he controlled, and on which they loaned him money. "There are no such contracts," said Ward; "there never were any. I never had any contract with the Government, neither personally nor as a member of the firm."

"Then what was meant when the investors were given to understand that there was a contract?"
"Nothing at all."

GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. Chas. A. Braden, U. S. A., Secretary, announces that the next annual meeting of the Association of Graduates will take place in the chapel at West Point at 3 P. M., Friday, June 13, 1884. The time selected will enable members to be present at the closing exercises of the next graduating class, which will probably take place in the morning of the same day. The graduating hop will be held Thursday evening, June 12.

The following letter explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., April 30, 1884,
No. 534 Walnut Street.

To the Secretary Association of Graduates, West Point, New York:

Sir: I am instructed by the Reynolds Monument Association to invite the members of your Association and all other graduates of the Military Academy, to attend the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General John F. Reynolds at the Public Buildings in this city, on Tuesday, July 1st next, at 4 P. M. Be kind enough to ask those who intend being present, to notify me by postal card, that places may be reserved for them.

Very respectfully, etc.,

J. G. ROSENWARTEN, Secretary.

There are on hand a number of copies of General Cullum's supplement to his Biographical Register of the Graduates of the Military Academy. A copy will be presented and sent, if desired, to those becoming new members of the Association, provided one dollar extra is sent to cover the expenses of binding and postage. This supplement contains the history from 1867 to 1879, of all graduates. The Annual Report of the Association of 1881 contains the paper read by the late Prof. Church, giving his early recollections of West Point. It also contains an interesting account of marches made by the cadets in 1820 and 1821; and a list of all graduates of the Academy from 1803 to 1881, inclusive. The Annual report of the Association of 1883 contains General Cullum's address upon the unveiling of the Thayer statue. The subject is: "Sketch of the life, character and services of General Thayer, particularly in his relations to the Military Academy." A copy of both of these reports will be sent to anyone wishing them for \$1.50.

All graduates are requested to become members of the Association. The only requisite for membership is the payment of the initiation fee of ten dollars by any graduate. No formal application or balloting for membership is required. There are no annual dues. The money derived from the initiation fees is used to pay the printing and postage expenses of the Association. The dinner is paid for by those who partake of it. The annual dinner will be served immediately after evening parade in the cadet mess hall. The Executive Committee earnestly desires members to state as early as possible in response to this circular, whether they propose to be present at the business meeting and at the dinner. The tickets for the dinner have been limited to \$3.50; it is essential that the Committee should be informed as early as possible what members intend to be at the dinner in order that no extra expense shall accrue.

In our notice of the death of Wm. Road, class of 1884, last week, we gave in the list of living classmates the name J. M. Lake Henry. He died in Washington in 1881. George W. Hawkins, of same class, reported dead by Gen. Cullum is still living at Middleburg, N. C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sergeant asks: 1. Would a soldier be discharged from the service if he should get married? Ans.—Not necessarily. 2. Could a soldier who has served faithfully get permission to marry? Ans.—Not as the law stands at present. 3. Would he be punished if he married without permission, provided he did not ask quarters for his wife? Ans.—We think not.

Constant Reader asks the best way for a strong young man to make his way out West? Ans.—In these days, when pedestrianism pays so well, the best way would be to walk out, if unable to pay the railroad fare. Another way adopted by some is to enlist in the Army, but that involves a service of five years. Still, at the end, a sober, saving young man, would find himself with \$500 in his pocket to start the world with.

Marine Barracks asks: 1. Is the command "mark time, double time," proper, according to Upton's Tactics? 2. Can "order arms" be executed from a "trail"? Ans. 1 and 2.—No. Both propositions are ridiculous, and no one with the least idea of tactics would attempt such absurdities.

F. J. M. asks: 1. Who is the right officer in a militia company to take charge of the State money, the captain or the treasurer? Is there a law (in the State of Wisconsin) in regard to this? Ans.—The captain. A company treasurer is not recognized by the law or regulations of your State.

2. In case of the captain's embezzlement of State money could the company hold his bondsmen responsible for same? Ans.—The captain is required by law to execute a bond for the proper disbursement of and accounting for the clothing fund, but no special provision seems to have been made for a bond on account of the armory or subsistence fund. It is all paid to the captain and he is responsible. In case of misapplication or embezzlement your proper course is to call the attention of the Governor to the matter by a written report addressed to the Adjutant-General.

3. On the night of our last inspection I was put on guard in front of our armory, with orders to let none of our members out of the hall, but some of them tried to get out. Had I a right to use my bayonet, and if I had, and had killed somebody, would I

have been liable to be punished as for an ordinary murder? Ans.—You would not be justified in using your bayonet on an occasion such as you describe, and should you kill a man under the circumstances the civil courts would doubtless take cognizance of the matter, and its final adjudication would be attended with the usual uncertainties of a jury case. The average jury of your State would probably consider the killing manslaughter in the second degree. Your wisest course in the case mentioned would be to let the offenders go, reporting them by name to the captain and having them legally punished.

4. Has the captain a right to get a member by force to the armory—that is, to send a guard after him? If he has no right, what can a corporal do if he is ordered to get a member; shall he obey? Ans.—The same principle applies here as in No. 3. The laws for the maintenance of discipline in State troops when not called into active service cannot be as stringent as those which would warrant a captain's sending patrols for his men and bringing them by force to the armory. Discipline must rest on ordinary occasions "on the intelligent perception of the necessity of obedience," and the man who will not submit to proper order and discipline is unfit to wear the State uniform and should be dishonorably discharged.

E. J. R.—See answer to "Inquirer" in the JOURNAL of May 3.

M. L. asks: To what corps and division did the 68th New York Volunteers belong? Ans.—1st Brigade, 1st Division, 11th Army Corps.

Warrior asks: 1. What was General Sherman's title at the time of his retirement from the command of the Army? Ans.—General of the Army of the U. S.

2. Was the title then held by him abolished at his retirement? Ans.—No. He is still a General, on the retired list.

3. What was General Sheridan's title before he assumed command of the Army, and what is it now? Ans.—Lieutenant-General, and it is still the same.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The sessions of the American Medical Association at Washington last week were highly interesting, and were largely attended. On Thursday, Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., representing the Medical Department of the Army, offered a resolution stating that the exact knowledge necessary for the prevention of the majority of the infectious and pestilential maladies has not yet been obtained; that Congress be petitioned to make suitable appropriations for the prosecution of scientific researches relating to the cause and prevention of infectious diseases of the human race under the direction of the National Board of Health, and that the permanent detail of one medical officer of the Army and one of the Navy be authorized for the prosecution of researches of this nature. The resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed: Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A.; Dr. J. M. Hayes, Philadelphia; Medical Director A. L. Gibson, U. S. A.; Dr. Beeves, West Virginia; and Dr. Dalton, New York.

On motion of Medical Director Gibson a committee was appointed to provide for the erection of a statue in Washington to Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the first surgeon of the U. S. Army.

A resolution was adopted urging Congress to print a third edition of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War," and to erect a fire-proof building for the Army Medical Museum.

A report recommending that the International Medical College be invited to meet in this country in 1887 was presented. H. F. Campbell, of Georgia, was elected president; J. S. Lynch, Maryland, D. D. Mercer, Nebraska, J. H. Parsons, New Hampshire, and H. C. Ghent, Texas, vice-presidents.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in New Orleans on the last Tuesday in April, 1885.



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WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1884.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. of THURSDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marine at one or more of the following stations from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.

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RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. B. F. RITTENHOUSE died at Elizabeth, N. J., May 8. She was the mother of Major B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. A., retired, and of Mrs. Wilson, wife of General Thos. Wilson, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A. General Wilson is now on an extended leave in the North.

MIDHAT PASHA, a prominent figure in Turkish affairs for many years past, died in Constantinople, a few days ago, from the effects of a carbuncle. During the reign of Abdul Aziz he was made Grand Vizier, but through the enmity of the Palace party did not hold the office long. He was then made Minister of Justice, but being balked in every attempt at reform, resigned, and was sent as Governor to Salonica. In 1875 he was again restored to office, but was speedily overthrown by Palace intrigues, and joined Hussein-Avni in deposing the Sultan. May 31, 1876, Abdul Aziz was taken across the Golden Horn to the Old Seraglio, where he committed suicide or was murdered soon afterward. Toward the close of the year Midhat was again made Grand Vizier, and promulgated his great scheme of an imperial Ottoman Parliament. He enjoyed the Sultan's favor only seven weeks, when he was removed and banished. He visited France, England, and other countries of Europe, enlightening public opinion as to the feelings with which the doings of the English government in the Russo-Turkish war had been regarded at the Porte. In September, 1873, he obtained permission to reside in Crete, and in November of the same year he was appointed Governor General of Syria for a term of five years.

MAJOR WILLIAM ALEXANDER, who died in New York a few days ago, entered the U. S. Army when 15 years old as a bugler in the 1st Dragoons. He was quartermaster sergeant when the rebellion broke out. In the 1st N. Y. "Lincoln Cavalry" Mr. Alexander was commissioned a 1st lieutenant, rose to captain, and performed staff duty in the field under Gen. Hunter.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Capt. Chas. A. Booth, A. Q. M., having been granted a month's leave, 1st Lieut. Geo. L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cavalry, is Acting Depot Quartermaster and A. Q. M. Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Infantry, has returned from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where he conducted recruits.

Major J. B. Keefer, Paymaster, dispensed his favors to the command to-day. Inspector-General Nelson Davis made an inspection of the money accounts of the disbursing officers of the Depot yesterday.

The Band concerts from 3 to 4 are largely attended, and Band Leader John Fitzgerald may justly feel proud of the high musical standard the band has attained under his management.

WHERE ARE THEY?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

B. FRANKLIN, Arthur Lee, and John Adams, the American Commissioners in France—write to the President and Congress under date, Passy, Nov. 7, 1778. (See Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, Vol. 1, page 492.)

"... We have the pleasure to inform Congress that Mr. Matthew Ridley, of Maryland, has made a present to the United States of a valuable manuscript upon naval affairs, which he has left with us. We shall take the first opportunity of a frigate to send it to Congress."

I would inquire where this manuscript is probably now deposited, if in existence, also the nature of it—that is, whether it referred to the naval affairs of the States, or of European nations.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOAT RACING IN PERUVIAN WATERS.

CALLAO, PERU, April 19, 1884.

To-day there has been another boat race in the harbor, this time between the gigs of the *Onward* and *Lackawanna*. The crews have been practicing for some time; but, two days before the race, one of the *Onward's* men was put on the sick list, and their bow oar was pulled by another man after two days' training; still they were confident of victory, and about one o'clock to-day both boats were towed over to San Lorenzo Island by the *Lackawanna's* launch.

In her was Lieut. Foster for the *Lackawanna's* crew, Lt. Young for the *Onward's* men, and Lieut. Miller as referee. They got away about two o'clock, and pulled across the Boqueron Passage straight into the harbor to a stake boat, over a course a good four miles in length. The *Onward's* men took the lead at the start, and kept it all the way, finishing two minutes ahead of their opponents, who pulled well to the finish, and took their defeat like men, cheering the winning crew. The *Onward* had added another star, making seven in all, to the champion flag which she holds.

The *Troquois* arrived from the south the other day, and the *Pinta* is expected before long. Last week the Swedish ship *Vanadis* came in and stayed several days; she had on board Prince Oscar, second son of the king, who is making a tour of the world, incognito, as a lieutenant in the navy; but the English made much of him, and Admiral Lyons gave him a large dinner party on board of the *Swiftsure*.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Russian Minister of War has ordered a large number of Krupp guns, which were procured from Essen some years ago, to be considerably lengthened, and they are at present undergoing this process at the St. Petersburg Arsenal. The barrels of the guns are first bored out to a considerable

depth, and steel tubes of the required length are then inserted. Guns converted on this principle are reported to have given satisfactory results.

A TREATY was signed on Wednesday at the State Department by the Siamese Envoy, Prince Nares Varariddhi, and Secretary Frelinghuysen, for the regulation of the liquor traffic in Siam when conducted by American citizens. The Siamese Government has for several years been negotiating for a restriction of the foreign liquor traffic, and within a year treaties have been signed with England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Sweden. The treaty now signed with the United States is essentially the same as those. It provides that the sale of liquors in Siam by foreigners shall be limited to subjects of powers having the treaty right; that the importation of liquor shall be subject to a duty not higher than 10 per cent., and equal to the domestic excise tax; that all imported spirits are to be tested by experts appointed on both sides, and unwholesome or adulterated liquors are to be destroyed or re-exported; that foreigners must be licensed to sell by the Siamese Government under reasonable conditions to be agreed upon; that beer and ale shall not be taxed or controlled as spirits; and that the United States and her citizens shall have no greater or less privileges than those of the most favored nation. It is apparent from this treaty that the Siamese are showing great good sense in the regulation of the liquor traffic.

RUSSIA recently despatched through the Suez Canal 700 troops from Odessa for the garrison at Vladivostok. The annual relief despatched to the Amoor province ranges between 2,000 and 3,000 men, and these for the future will all pass through the Suez Canal instead of proceeding overland from the Siberian depots. The object is to give Russian diplomacy a claim to be heard in the settlement of Egyptian affairs. During the next few weeks 2,000 peasant emigrants are to be conveyed to the Amoor region to settle along the Chinese frontier, and a further draft of 3,000 exiles is to be sent to Saghalien, which possesses particular importance as the coaling station for the Russian Pacific Fleet. Hitherto the fleet has obtained its coal supply from Japan or Australia; but after this year a stop will be put to this practice, and all the fuel used at Vladivostok and on board the vessels in China seas will be drawn from Saghalien.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities in Tonquin the French Government ordered eight small gunboats of the Société de la Loire, six of which are destined for service in the delta and two for the Madagascar coast. The first of these, the *Arquebuse*, has been completed and undergone a satisfactory trial; the last of them is to be delivered by the middle of March. The dimensions of the vessels are: Length on water line, 32 metres; breadth, 5.8 metres; depth, 2.25 metres; draft of water in the centre, 1.25 metres. The boats have a rudder at each end. They are constructed of galvanized steel, and may be divided into several parts, which are bolted together, india rubber packing being used to make them water tight at the joints. The vessels have two engines, each working a screw, 140 h. p.; speed, 8.5 to 9 knots. Each gunboat can store enough coal to run 1,000 miles at the former speed. The boats are armed with two 9 centimetre guns, each provided with 105 shots, and three 3.7-centimetre Hotchkiss revolver guns, with 1,200 charges. One of the latter is fixed near the top of the signalling mast,

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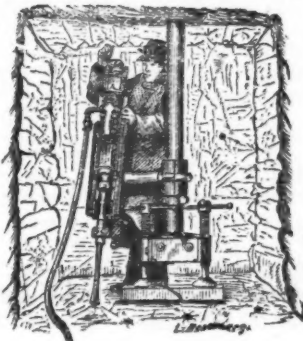
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Schedules with specifications of the supplies required can be obtained, and the standard samples seen, at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, 226 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at either of the places named above.

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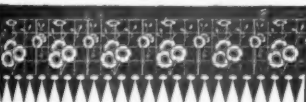
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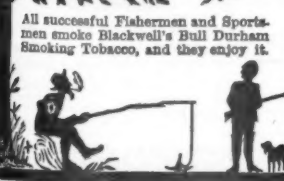
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and with the men serving it protected by a light circular shield of steel plate 4 millimetres thick. The 9-centimetre guns placed on deck are likewise protected by a semi-circular shield of steel plate 5 millimetres thick. In case of need both guns can be placed at the bow of the vessel, while generally only one is permanently posted there.

In the treaty of peace just signed with China, France has gained some important concessions, although she has abandoned her claim to indemnity. China recognizes a French protectorate over Tonquin and Anam, and opens to general trade the provinces of Quang-tung, Knang-hi, and Yun nan. With the loss of the Tonquin suzerainty and the abandonment of all her rights over Anam, one of the glories of the Chinese Empire has passed away. France has assumed the position of protector-general of Catholic missions in China, and the troubles which led to the attack upon Tonquin may lead to still greater difficulties across the border, under the intensified anti-French feeling in all parts of the Empire.

There are eight cables across the Atlantic Ocean now in use which cost \$64,400,000; four belonging to the Anglo-American Company, which cost \$35,000,000; two owned by Gould's Company, which cost \$14,000,000; one owned by the Direct United States, which cost \$7,000,000, and one owned by the Poyner-Quarter Company, which cost \$8,400,000. Another, the Bonnet-Mackay, is now being laid, and a live competition in ocean telegraphing is in prospect.

COMMENTING upon the increased use of machine guns in the armament of naval vessels, *Broad Arrow* says: "The Admiralty do well to supply the Navy with the most efficient type of machine guns procurable, for it is the opinion of many experienced and shrewd naval officers that these weapons will play an important part in future naval warfare. Their Lordships also do well to encourage competition between the inventors and makers of this and every other species of ordnance, in order that the country may have enlisted in its defence not only the bravery but the brains also of its population. How long might we have waited before Woolwich gave us a machine gun? And how long shall we have to wait before Woolwich, unaided, gives us any gun worth

the money spent upon making it? When will the Admiralty get our heavy ordnance, as they do our machine guns—from the open market—instead of giving a monopoly of production where there is no incentive to produce the best possible? With our material resources and mechanically gifted population, we ought to have the best guns in Europe—whereas, by trusting to a department of the War Office for providing guns for the Navy, we have about the worst."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* is expecting much of Lord Alcester's presence at the Admiralty, and it reminds him that he has only two short years more of active service wherein to be of use to the Navy and to the country. In 1886 Lord Alcester will have to retire under the age clause. The time at his disposal, therefore, wherein to introduce the many reforms so urgently needed for the future welfare of the service, is short. "At present," it says, "Lord Alcester has the confidence of the British public. He need only speak, and speak up to his convictions, and every word he utters will be believed. He knows—no man knows better—what is the real state and condition of the Navy at this moment. Let Lord Alcester, therefore, speak, and speak to the point, and whatever he says the Navy requires, he may rest assured that the taxpayers of England, who are so justly proud of him and of his career, will readily and ungrudgingly grant."

GENS. FERRER and HIDALGO, Capt. Infesta, and ten sergeants, accused of taking part in the alleged military conspiracy which created so much excitement in Spain last month, have been released from prison. General Valarde, Brigadier Villacampa, six sergeants, and a corporal still remain under arrest.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, writing from the City of Mexico on Mexican affairs, says: "So long as the administration has the support of the army it will continue in power. When the soldiers change front the Government then existing will go down and some other will take its place. There is, however, no prospect that the present administration, or any other which deals fairly with its army in the matter of pay, will lose its adherence. The construction of railroads and telegraph lines contributes powerfully to the maintenance of order everywhere, and to the suppression of mobs or political pretenders. Formerly a rebellion might get under good headway without the knowledge of the Government. News travels rapidly now, and troops may be placed in the remotest parts of the country with little delay. The Government is at present keeping

faith with investors, it has suppressed the robbers who formerly ranged almost at will, and it is prepared to crush at once any uprising that may be anticipated."

THE French War Minister has issued an order making it obligatory with the Army, more with the idea of keeping men in wind than to encourage pugilistic encounters.

THE British Admiralty have withdrawn the Red Sea from the East Indies command, and have incorporated it in the Mediterranean Station.

RECENT advices from Spain indicate that the Carlist agitation is not yet dead, and that the leaders are nearly ready for a rising against the authorities. A despatch says: "The present state of discontent and insubordination in the Spanish Army is helping the revolutionists. The military trouble is nearly all due to the harshness and incompetency of Captain General G. Quesada, Marquis de Miravalles. He seems unable to appreciate the sympathy existing between the soldiers composing the Army of the North of Spain and the people of that region, who are largely Carlist in their prejudices. He recently quarrelled with Captain General Pavia, the Marquis de Novaliches, commander of the Northern army, because General Pavia criticized the wisdom of certain strictures ordered to be enforced against the freedom of communication between the soldiers and the people. Quesada has insisted on the orders in such a supercilious and unreasonable way that Pavia has resigned his command in disgust. Pavia declares that Quesada's conduct, if continued, will surely disintegrate the Northern army and drive the officers and men into the arms of the Carlists."

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagnes of France. Cook's Imperial of St. Louis, cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

CIRD.

RITTENHOUSE—At Elizabeth, N. J., May 8, Mrs. B. F. RITTENHOUSE, mother of Major B. F. RITTENHOUSE, U. S. A., and of Mrs. Wilson, wife of General Thos. Wilson, U. S. A.

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Proposals for Fuel, Forage & Straw
DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,
May 1, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon on May 31, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering fuel, forage and straw required at New York City, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and David's Island, N. Y. H., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,

Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage & Straw.
Headquarters U. S. Military Academy, Assistant
Quartermaster's Office, West Point, N. Y.,
April 24, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, May 23, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering on the public wharves or on cars at West Point, N. Y., during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884, such quantities of Fuel, Forage and Straw as may be required by the Post Quartermaster there.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw," ("or Fuel," N. Y., and addressed to the undersigned.

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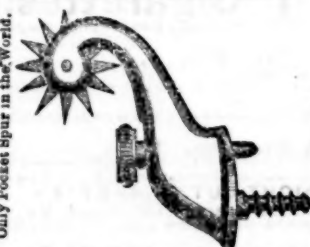
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Proposals for Military Supplies.
COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., May 12, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., June 12th, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this prison Leather and other materials for manufacture of boots, shoes, chains and brooms. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks, and full information as to bidding, specifications, etc., will be furnished by this office. A. P. BLUNT, Capt. and Asst. Qr. Mr. U. S. Army.

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Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.,
Hon. J. H. Ma, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury.

Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,
April 2, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to
the usual conditions will be received at this
office until twelve o'clock noon on May 27th,
1884, at which time and place they will be opened
in presence of bidders, for the drayage of the
Quartermaster's Department in New York City,
during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884.

The Government reserves the right to reject
any or all proposals.

Bids, information as to bidding, terms of
contract, etc., can be had on application to the
undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for
Drayage," and addressed to

HENRY C. HODGES,

D. Q. M. General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

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Proposals for Military Supplies.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILA. DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT.,
No. 1139 Girard St., Philadelphia, April 29, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to
the usual conditions, with a copy of this ad-
vertisement and of the instructions to bidders
attached to each, will be received at this office
until noon, May 29th, 1884, for furnishing the
U. S. Quartermaster's Department the following
articles, to be delivered at the Quartermaster's
Depots at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.

Helmets and trimmings. Campaign Hats, For-
age Caps and trappings, Suspenders, Knit Shirts,
Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Gloves, Mittens,
Arctic Overshoes, Wool Blankets, Axes, Muck-
bars, Rubbing Brushes, Trampets, Drums,
Flags, Facing Cloth, Gold Lace Sky-blue K-reeves,
Canton Flannel, dark blue Shirting and Blouse
Flannels, Silk, Turan and all other materials
and trimmings entering into the manufacture of
Clothing and Equipage for the Army.

Bidders are informed that all articles will be
subjected to a rigid inspection, that full compli-
ance with the specifications will be insisted upon,
and that no article inferior to the standard will
be accepted.

The goods herein called for are deliverable on
and after July 1st, 1884, and bidders must state in
exact terms the number and quantities of the
articles they propose to deliver on July 1st, 1884,
and the quantities monthly thereafter; also the
time when the whole deliveries will be completed.
Payment will be made as soon after July 1st,
1884, as Congress shall have granted the necessary
appropriations.

The Government reserves the right to reject
any or all proposals. Preference given to articles
of domestic production and manufacture condi-
tions of price and quality being equal, and such
preference given to articles of American produc-
tion and manufacture produced on the Pacific
coast to the extent of the consumption required
by the public service there.

For copies of printed instructions to bidders
and other detailed information apply at this
office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed:
"Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed
to M. L. LUDINGTON, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.,
in charge of Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. O.

WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1884.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received
at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M., of
SATURDAY, the THIRTY FIRST DAY OF MAY
NEXT for furnishing rations to the United States
Marines at one or more of the following stations,
from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885:

Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brook-
lyn, N. Y.; League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa.;
Annapolis Md.; Washington, D. C.; Gosport, near
Norfolk, Va.; Mare Island, Cal., and Pensacola,
Fla.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be ob-
tained upon application at any of the stations
named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster,
226 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for
Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. R. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster,

U. S. Marine Corps,

Washington, D. C.

NAVY PAY OFFICE.

No. 27 State Street,

New York, May 10, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this
office, until 12 o'clock, on the 7th day
of June, 1884, for supplying such quantities of fresh
beef and vegetables, fresh bread and baking
bread, as may be required at the Navy Yard and
station at New York during the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1885.

Blank forms of offer, and all necessary inform-
ation as to specifications and the quantities re-
quired, can be procured by applying to the
Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the New
York Navy Yard.

THOMAS T. CANWELL,

Pay Inspector U. S. Navy.

Sale of Steam Launch.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,
May 10, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this
office until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, June 2,
1884, at which place and time they will be opened
in presence of bidders for the purchase of the
Steam Launch "General Jessup" and the property
thereon.

The Launch can be seen at Governor's Island,
New York Harbor.

The Government reserves the right to reject
any or all bids. Terms Cash.

Envelopes containing proposals should be
marked—"Proposals for the purchase of Steam
Launch General Jessup," and be addressed to the
undersigned.

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